27 DEC. 1926

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 307— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 27, 1926 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,630
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x —		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA —		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK —	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
6 ,,	RAZMAK —	MANTUA * ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
,,—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
,,—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF-SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £135
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA —	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
4th April	MARGHA —	8,258
5th May	DOMALA —	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
28th Dec.	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec
MOJI MARU	3757	20 Dec.	21 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
27th Dec.	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
29th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
31st ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1927		
1st Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
5th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar
Allahabad
Amritsar
Amballa City
Amballa Cant.
Bombay
Cawnpore
Calcutta
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gojra
Hafizabad
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sind)
Jullundur
Jaranwalla
Jammu
Jhelum City
Jhang (Maghiana)
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallapur
Ludhiana
Meerut City
Multan City
Montegomery
Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Peshawar City
Peshawar Cant.
Patiala
Quetta
Rawalpindi
Sangla Hill
Sargodha
Sialkot City
Simla
Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepare. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4, Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICT

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private-Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by a big Flour Mill in Bombay, for Canvassing orders from local bakers. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 1889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 27892

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 189, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—STABLE iwth room at Vianelli's Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty, Sea Face.

C R1349

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Sassoon Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated, large-hearted, liberal-minded, VADAMA BRIDEGROOM, other than "Harida Gotra," without scruples and false superstitious beliefs, to marry a grown up, well-educated orphan girl of medium complexion. No objection to widower under 35. Please reply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1334

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BUSINESS BOOK.—10,000 addresses of European and Indian Businessmen. Price As. 8 only. Apply to ANANTA SHENAI, Thevelli, Quilon.

L R1365

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS. By: Salvador Pais (K.B.S.) The Managing Proprietor of S. Pais and Co., Lalvani Krishna Building, Boribunder, Post Box 822, Bombay. (Price One Rupee). Books sold at all Presses and Bookstalls in Bombay.

L R1361

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.

T R1297

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.

T R1363

GUARANTEE EARN RS. 33 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON," Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11904, Entally CALCUTTA

T 27859

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M R8593

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the V CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1926 has this day been dissolved.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1926.

27888

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN it is hereby informed that Mr. MOTILAL MATHURBHAI DESAI is no longer in our service and the power of attorney given to him by me has been cancelled. Hence no dealing should be done with him by any body in my name.

Bombay, 23rd December 1926.

NARSIDAS JEKISANDAS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the sixth day of January, 1927 at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in accordance with the Scheme of arrangement for payment of arrears of dividends on Second Preference Shares which has been accepted by the holders of the Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares respectively and which has been sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of December 1926 under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following article be substituted for Article 133 of the Articles of Association:—

> "Subject as aforesaid the profits of the Company which it shall from time to time be determined to divide, in respect of any year or other period, shall be applied first in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum calculated from the 1st day of April 1908 on the capital paid up on the Preference Shares to the close of such year or other period, next in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent per annum calculated from the 1st of April 1926 on the capital paid up on the Second Preference Shares to the close of such year or other period, next in paying to the holders of the Second Preference Shares fifty per cent. of the balance remaining after the payment of the aforesaid until the sum of Rs. 26 per Share which was in arrears by way of cumulative dividend on the Second Preference Shares on the 1st of April 1926 together with simple interest at four per cent per annum on the said amount or balance thereof from time to time, shall be paid off (the said Second Preference Shareholders having waived and abandoned all rights to be paid the said arrears as originally provided), next in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively to the close of such year or other period, and lastly in paying to the holders of Deferred Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 25 per cent per annum on the amount paid up thereon, to the close of such year or other period, and the surplus shall be divided as follows—as to fifty per cent thereof by way of additional dividend on Ordinary Shares and as to fifty per cent thereof by way of additional dividend on Deferred Shares".

Should the abovenamed resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company and such meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of January, 1927, at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the first mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the abovementioned resolution.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

ffiff 27886

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE CARBON PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

ARDESHIR NAMDAR IRANI ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the petition herein presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 6th day of December 1926, by the Petitioner abovenamed for the winding up of the above Company was this day by consent of the Petitioner and the Company withdrawn by the Petitioner herein.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

PATELL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th December, 1926.

27866

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

OUR establishment will be CLOSED on 28th, 29th and 30th of December, 1926, on account of the Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopedic and Medico Electric Institute will remain open as usual N POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.

27881

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES PIECE-GOODS, GERMAN PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES, LOTIONS, EAU-DE-COLOGNE, LIME JUICE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th December, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

Sweet toned Square and Grand Pianos.

By the order of the office concerned:—One lot German Patent Medicines, perfumes, Lotions, Eau-de-Cologne, Carter's Lime-juice, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of dhoties mulls, shirtings, jaconets, nensooks, etc.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFCE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GOOD-WILL TRADEMARKS, STOCK OF LABEL AND GOODS (LABELLED AND UNLABELLED) OF FRAGJI SURJI & CO.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragji Surji (an insolvent) carrying on business as Pragji Surji and Co., dealers in aniline and alizarine dyes, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the Office of the Official Assignee in the Bombay High Court Buildings on Monday, the 17th January, 1927 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the good-will, trade marks, stock of labels, and goods (labelled and unlabelled).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL X'MAS WEEK

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

and for

The SECOND WEEK'S RUN

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HOT WATER"

A cyclonic comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives!

For the time of your life see this riotous picture.

IF YOU'RE MARRIED

You will want to see this comedy.

IF YOU'RE SINGLE

You must see it!

"THE PLUMBER"

An amusing Mack Sennett Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PRICES:

Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, As. 12 & 6.

SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF AT THE

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

COME EARLY and avoid the Crush.

CONCERT

of

PAISA FUND MELA OF BOYS AND GIRLS

of Tender Age, Sweet Voice and Expert in Acting

MATINEES at 4 p.m.
also on the
29th, 30th and 31st Dec., 1926.

BOMBAY THEATRE

MONDAY, 27th Dec. 1926 at 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, 1st Jan. 1927 at 9-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Booking at Madhavashram.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR

SALE

COMMENCES ON 1st DEC. 1926,

AT

Messrs. E. I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay

ENTIRE STOCK

Consisting of

WOOLLEN CASHMERS, NAVY BLUE SERGES, BLACK COATINGS, ALPACAS, PALM-BEACH TUSSORE, POPLINS, SHIRTINGS of all latest descriptions Etc., Etc. : : : :

ALSO

BRASS-WARES AND CURIOS

of all denominations at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to suit all pockets.

INSPECTION INVITED.

(Proprietor) of the

New Bombay Tailoring Company

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

	To-day's price.
January	12.41 + .04
March	12.65 + .04
May	12.85 + .03
July	13.02 + .01
October	13.19—.02
Middling Shot	12.95— .10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

	To-days Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,0000 ,,
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
Day's exports to the continent	16,000 ,,

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK. Dec. 24.

	To-day's price.
January	12.45
March	12.60
Middling Spot.	12.47

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

	This week	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	348,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	64,000	,,
Exports to France and Continent	147,000	,,
Exports to Japan	50,000	,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,999,000	,,
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,559,000	,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL Dec. 24.

	This week	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export,	7,0000	,,
Total Cotton forward to Consumers	51,000	,,
Total Cotton Imports	142,000	,,
Total Cotton Stocks	1,315,000	,,
Actual Week's Sales	27,730	,,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

	To-day's closing.
December	6.61 + .04
January	6.64 + .01
February	6.67 + .01
March	6.75 + .01
April	6.79
May	6.87 + .01
June	6.91
July	6.98 + .01
August	7.01 + .01
September	7.04 + .01
October	7.06 + .01
November	7.07
December	7.09
Middling Spot	6.81 + .03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

	To-day's closing
December	13.09 + .08
January	12.95 + .07
February	12.82 + .12
March	12.68 + .12
April	12.61 + .13
May	12.56 + .13
June	12.51 + .13
July	12.47 + .13
August	12.49 + .13
September	12.55 + .13
October	12.55 + .13
November	12.48 + .14
December	12/48 + .14
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot.	13.95 + .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

	To-day's Sales.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000	,,
Sales on Speculation	100	,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil	,,

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

		To-day's closing
Scinde	Good	4.80
,,	Fully Good	5.05
,,	Fine	5.30
Bengal,	Good	4.90
,,	Fully Good	5.15
,,	Fune	5.40
Oomra	Good	5.65
,,	Fully Good	5.90
,,	Fine	6.15
Broach	Good	5.60
,,	Fully Good	5.90
,,	Fine	6.20

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Silver Business small market very quiet.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-11/16	24-3/4
Forward	24-11/16	24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON Dec. 24.

Open market price.

	To-day's price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

LONDON. Dec. 24.

To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—

Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/-

Rozario Sante Fe, per 62½ lb.—

Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/3

Market:—Very quiet.

Wheat, Australian,

Jan/Feb. shipment value 54/6

Market:—very quiet.

Wheat, Choice, white Karachi,

Dec/Jan. shipment offered 55/6

LINSEED

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day's Price

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.

Dec.Jan. shipment sellers £17/5/0.

Apl/May. shipment sellers. £16/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day's Price

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.

Jan/Apl. Delivery Buyers 30/7½

May/Aug. delivery buyers 30/4½.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day's Preie

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton.

Dec/Jan. shipment offered £15/0/0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay,

Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £7/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay,

Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £ 19/0/0.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton.

Dec/Jan. shipment Nominal £17/17/6.

Repeseed, Toria,

Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £17/15/0.

Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £17/7/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—

Jan/Mach per cwt. 20/9

July/Sept. per cwt. 18/1-1/2

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.

Jan/March per cwt. 20/10

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standrad No. 25, c & f Karachi,

Jan/March per cwt. 20/10-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

	To-day's Rate
Demand Bills	484.87

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot 15 1/16.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected,	£62-3/4
,, Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£ 99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 24

Chartered Bank of I. A and C. £19 3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £13 1/2.

I. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/4.

National Bank £48.

Eastern Bank. £ 1/8.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

	To-day's Rate
T.T. Berlin on London	Unreceived.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	unreceived.
T.T. Milan on London	107.79
T.T. Berne on London	25.10
T.T. Paris on London	122.40

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

Dec. 7.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,414,110 on the 1st. inst., as compared with £151,443,355 on the previous Wednesday.

About £1,250,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. Of this £627,000 was taken on German account, India and Egypt together taking about £30,000 and the Home and continental trade £140,000. The balance was secured by the Bank as shown in the figures below.

Movements of gold to and from the Bank since our last letter have been as follow:—

		Received	Withdrawn
December	2nd.	nil	£5,000
,,	3rd.	nil	£16,000
,,	4th.	nil	£10,000
,,	6th.	nil	nil
,,	7th.	£462,000	nil
,,	8th.	nil	nil

The destination of the £10,000 sovereigns withdrawn was Holland. The net receipt at the Bank during the week under review was £431,000 increasing the net influx since the 1st. January 1926 to £8,326,000 and decreasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £3,269,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of hold during the week ending the 1st. inst. were:—

IMPORTS

France	£14,105
British South Africa	215,525
Other countries	238
Total.	£229,868

EXPORTS.

Germany	£372,021
Netherlands	39,550
Austria	39,330
Egypt	45,400
British India	105,827
Straits Settlements	37,200
Ceylon	30,000
Other countries	11,720
	£681,048

It is reported that a Bill for the stabilisation of the Brazilian paper milreis at a gold value of 6d. has been provisionally approved by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The new gold unit is to be styled a Cruzeiro, and will contain 800 milligrammes of gold 900 fine, and will be equivalent to 4 paper milreis.

SILVER.

The market has maintained a fairly steady tone throughout the week, although the undertone is still uneasy. This was shown on Monday when free selling from China found few buyers about, and the price dipped to 24.3/8d. for both deliveries, the lowest quotations for about six weeks. Yesterday a rally took place of 1/4d. owing to business in India connected with options, and to a rather better feeling in China as to conditions is Hankow, but the market being heavy today quotations shed 1/16d. Cash supplies are now more plentiful and little wanted. The premium therefore on spot delivery which had ruled to a greater or less degree for nearly two months disappeared on the 3rd. inst. and has not been obtainable since.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 1st. inst. were:—

IMPORTS

Norway	£	26,500
France		217,274
Czecho-Slovakia		143,900
U. S. A.		146,623
Mexico		162,598
Other countries		14,170
	£	711,065

EXPORTS.

France	£	20,160
Egypt		35,773
British India		213,818
Other countries		14,033
	£	283,784

A. NORDEN AND CO.

COTTON.

Nov. 26.

On October 8th the Government issued a crop report pointing to a production of 16,627,000 bales. Since that time, official yield indications have been successively increased, that published last Monday amounting to the enormous total of 18,399,000 bales, with the possibility that even this figure will be exceeded by the estimate scheduler for publication on December 8th. In the interval December contract quotations have fluctuated between 13.61 and 12.00, closing last night at an advance of 14 points over the low of October 8th despite an increase in prospective production of 1,772,000 bales

In the light of these figures, it is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion but that the supply situation, serious as it may appear from a numerical standpoint, has been discounted. Opinions regarding this are, however, far from being unanimous, and New England mills, in particular, seem to be doubtful as to the market's ability to stand up under the weight of the large number of bales which has still to come into sight. Whether a good foundation exists for this skepticism remains to be seen, but, notwithstanding the fact that the present visible supply of American cotton is the largest on record, there are no indications of selling pressure on the part of producers. Sales in the principal southern spot markets are running considerably ahead of those at this time a year ago and the better grades, on account of the good demand, have developed a decidedly stiffer tendency.

About 5½ million bales of the indicated outturn remained to be ginned after November 1st and, in the normal course of events, by far the larger proportion of this amount will sooner or later be thrown into the hedge markets, thereby considerably augmenting the supply of floating contracts. Owing, however, to the slow progress made in picking the crop and to the unfavorable weather experienced during the past month, much of the cotton which has still to be harvested is of low grade and, in view of the present unsatisfactory price level, may not be hedged. This possibility together with the strong resistance already shown by the South and the outlook for a record consumption have discouraged speculative selling. It is realized, however, that, as supplies are far in exces of this season's requirements, the South is likely to sell on all advances, and that the widespread holding movement, in connection with which the Government's aid has so far been psychological rather than actual, may, in the long run, prove to be a bearish feature unless the acreage to be planted in the Spring is drastically curtailed. In this connection it is of interest to note that, according to a report issued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, farmers in Texas and Oklahoma are putting in an increased acreage of wheat with indications that this will be considerably enlarged as seeding can continue into December.

We feel that until more is known regarding next season's acreage possibilities a definite trend is unlikely to develop and that a two-sided market may be reasonably expected for some time to come.

COFFEE.

A feeling of hesitancy, prompted by the economic and political unsettlement in Brazil, has been the outstanding characteristic of the market during the past week.

Speculative interest is almost non-existent and the trade has shown but little inclination to buy more than necessary for their immediate requirements. At the moment there appears to be nothing upon which to base a decided opinion but, in view of the apparently close adjustment between this season's supply and the prospective demand and of the tendency to scale down estimates of next season's Santos production, we are inclined to favour purchases on recessions for moderates profits.

SUGAR.

The prospective restriction of next year's Cuban production to 4,500,000 tons has injected a very bullish factor into the situation and has encouraged heavy general buying. Present indications are that consumption requirements next year will be in excess of production and that to bring about an adjustment considerably higher prices may be necessary. While caution may be advisable in view of the rapidity of the recent advance we believe that purchases on recessions are warranted.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Although Wheat has shown a tendency to rally during the latter part of the week under review, this appears to have been due more to the market having developed an oversold condition than to any bullish news. Foreign demand is restricted by the prospect that abundant supplies will soon be available in the Southern Hemisphere and, with outside suport lacking, sales may be advisable on upturns. Sentiment with regard to Corn is mixed, but there has been a noticeable lack of pressure. Unfavourable weather continues to retard the new corn movement and country offerings are moderate but stocks continue to increase and are against values.

A. NORDEN & CO.

J. THOMAS & CO'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

Calcutta, Dec. 22.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a good demand throughout the week and a large general trade has been transacted for all deliveries up to September at advancing rates

For the U. K. and Continent.—Fine Twill Sackings 22"—13 ozs. (10 x 12) for January/March and March/June at Rs. 23/0/0; B. Twills for December at Rs. 49/0/0, for January at Rs. 48/12/0 to Rs. 49/0/0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 54/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 54/4/0, for February/March at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 54/8/0; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for January at at Rs. 55/0/0 to Rs. 56/0/0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 68/0/0, April/September at Rs. 60/8/0, for July September at Rs. 61/0/0 to Rs. 62/0/0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for January at Rs. 39/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twills Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lb. for 15th January at Rs. 56/4/0, for January at Rs. 56/0/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius—B. Twills for December at Rs. 49/0/0, for January at Rs. 48/12/0 to Rs. 49/0/0, for January-Mar. at Rs. 49/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs. 48/8/0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 54/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 55/4/0, for February/March at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 54/8/0, for March/April and April at Rs. 54/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 53/8/0 to Rs. 54/0/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 49/10/0, for January/March at Rs. 50/0/0. for July/September at Rs. 49/0/0 to Rs. 50/0/0, for July/October and August/October at Rs. 49/8/0, for July/December at Rs. 48/0/0; Woolpacks for January/June at Rs. 2/5/0 to Rs 2/5/6, for January/July at Rs. 2/6/0, for April/June at Rs. 2/5/6 to Rs. 2/6/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for early January at Rs. 42/8/0, for February/March at Rs. 40/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 38/8/0; Light Cees for January/March at Rs. 44/8/0; Hv. Cees (2" green) for January/March at Rs. 49/8/0 striped basis; Hv. Cees for Ready at Rs. 50/0/0, for December at Rs. 51/0/0, for January/March and February/March at Rs. 49/0/0, for January/June at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs. 49/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs. 48/12/0, for July/September at Rs. 49/0/0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 56/0/0, for January at Rs. 57/8/0, for January/February at Rs. 57/8/0, for May at Rs. 57/0/0, A. Twills (safety swen) for March at Rs. 60/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for December at Rs. 49/0/0, for January at Rs. 48/12/0 to Rs. 49/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 49/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs 48/8/0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 55/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 53/8/0 to Rs. 54/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 54/0/0.

Hessians.—Buyers have operated freely throughout the week and a large business has been done for all deliveries up to December. Interest in the near position continues and rates have advanced considerably. Market closes firm.

8 Porters for Ready and December at Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/10/0, for January/March at Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/8/0, for April/June at Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/8/0 to Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/12/0, for July/September at Rs. 14/12/0 to Rs. 15/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/8/0.

50"—10 ozs. for December and December/January at Rs. 18/0/0.

Onion Pockets (12 ozs.) for 15th January/January at Rs. 22/8/0.

Hessians Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 32/12/0.

11 Porters for Ready and December at Rs. 18/7/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 19/4/0, for January at Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 19/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 18/6/0 to Rs. 18/9/0 to Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/14/0, for January/June at Rs. 18/12/0, for April/June at Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/12/0, for April/September at Rs. 19/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 19/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/12/0.

40"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/12/0.

40"—12 ozs. for December at Rs. 20/0/0 basis.

Australian Bran Bags (20 oz.) for January at Rs. 40/0/0.

AILING EMPEROR.

◆

DEATH OF JAPANESE RULER.

SERVED AS PRIVATE IN ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

New York.—A message from Tokio says that the Emperor of Japan is dead.—Reuter.

DIED AT 1-25 A, M.

LONDON Dec. 24.

Tokio.—The Emperor died at 1-25 on the Christmas morning.—Reuter.

THE REGENT'S ACCESSION.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.

Immediately after the death of the Emperor, the Regent's accession to throne was formally announced. Three sacred symbols, sword, mirror and jewels and also an Imperial seal were presented to the Regent. The funeral will probably be held in February or March.—Reuter.

The Emperor of Japan, who was 47 years of age, had not enjoyed good health for several years, and in 1921, the Crown Prince of Japan was constituted Regent. A few days ago symptoms of bronchial pneumonia were diagnosed in the right lung, and in consequence of his illness his second son, an undergraduate of Magdalene College, Oxford, left England for Japan.

P. P. A. The Emperor of Japan who died on Saturday morning.

The Emperor Yoshihito ascended the throne on the death of his father the late Emperor Meiji, on July 30, 1912, and seventeen minutes later the new monarch marched into the Ancestral Hall escorted by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and was formally invested with the three sacred treasures—the Sword, the Jewel and the Mirror. The Coronation ceremony had not taken place, however, and could not do so until next year.

Yoshihito, who was the 123rd sovereign, was the third son of the late Emperor, and was born on August 31, 1879. His two elder brothers both died in infancy. In 1887, Yoshihito became Heir-Apparent, and two years later was made Imperial Crown Prince of Japan. Whereas the former sovereign was educated after the manner of old Japan, Yoshihito combined in his education the new and the old. At the age of eight years he entered the 'Gakushuin' (Peers' College), and passed through the primary and higher departments with marked ability. As a youth he was somewhat delicate in constitution, but by persistence in taking care of his health, and much indulgence in outdoor life and activity, he became physically robust.

After he left the Peers' College, the young Prince received the rest of his education from private tutors in the Aoyama Palace, and right up to the time of his accession he spent most of his morning hours listening to lectures by eminent scholars and professors from the Imperial University. He showed great interest and ability in several branches of learning, and special aptitude for Japanese and Chinese classics. Of foreign languages, he made most progress in French, and attained a remarkable command of that tongue. He also spoke English.

ZEALOUS SOLDIER.

The Emperor was a keen and zealous soldier, although he also took an interest in all matters pertaining to the Navy. As Crown Prince, he held the rank of Lieut.-General in the Army and Vice-Admiral in the Navy, and on his accession to the throne he became Commander-In-Chief in both forces. On his nineteenth birthday, August 31, 1897, he came of age according to the Imperial House law, and was given a seat in the House of Lords of the Imperial Diet. He attended the sittings regularly, and showed a great and intelligent interest in affairs of State.

On February 11, 1900, he became engaged to Princess Sada-ko, fourth daughter of the late Prince Kujo, and the marriage was celebrated on May 10, the same year. There were four children, all sons—Prince Hirohito, born on April 29, 1901; Prince Yashuhito, born on June 25, 1902; Prince Nabuhito, born on January 3, 1903 and Prince Takahito, born on December 2, 1915.

After reaching manhood, the Emperor spared no pains to acquaint himself with his country and people. He journeyed at different times to different parts of the Empire and to Korea, and during his trips inland he proved himself an excellent pedestrian and mountaineer. He was genial of manner and modest in mein, following the example of his father, whom he admired even to reverence. He mixed a good deal with his people, and always endeared himself to them by his modest and unassuming ways.

As a soldier he always obeyed the regulations to the letter, even joining the mess, and partaking of the rough fare of the men. Once, during manoeuvres, when a private was thrown from his horse, and none of the other officers appeared to notice it, the Crown Prince, as he was then, jumped from his horse, and helped the fallen man to his feet, greatly to the astonishment of the officers present. When they expressed surprise at his action, he said, simply: "I, too, am a soldier."

FIRST WIRELESS CHRISTMAS CARD.

◆

London December 24

Greetings with absent friends are unusually prolific thanks to the extensive popular facilities provided by cables and wireless.. Marconis have received the first wireless Christmas card uncoloured but described as an excellent reproduction with inscription despatched by a prominent American statesman and it will be copied in London and delivered on 25th December to addresses including two European monarchs and several British Cabinet members and Lords.—(Reuter)

SHORTAGE OF COAL CONTINUES.

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London December 24.

Empty Grates during Christmas are the definite fate of numerous Londoners as a result of continued shortage of coal despite many authorities frantic appeals to Government to use their influence to speed up supplies. Long and forlorn queues and trail depots ruefully reflect the fact that coal was plentiful last month 52 d. per cwt. But now though the price has dropped to 38d. it could not be obtained. But this is only fly in the ointment.—(Reuter)

A Bharatpur Message of December 24th says: in a General meeting, a Reception Committee for the coming all-India Dharam Samellan to be held at Bharatpur in the last week of February has been duly formed. Maha Shree Jagarathadass and Raj Vaidya hra Gopilallji have been elected pr and general secretary, respectiv

A DASTARDLY & DIABOLICAL DEED.

MUSLIM LEADERS' CONDEMNATION

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

DR. TAGORE'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

Meetings were held throughout India in memory of the death of Swami Shraddhananda, Muslim opinion in the country has condemned the dastardly crime in no unequivocal terms.

The funeral procession of Swamiji started at 11 on Saturday morning and was accompanied by a large crowd.

Dr. Tagore in a message condemns the impious bigotry manifested by this act," and says Swamiji's death is "a national calamity which should be mourned for by Hindus and Muslims alike."

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN DELHI.

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DELHI, Dec. 25.

The funeral procession of Swami Shraddhananda started from his residence on Burn Bastion Road exactly at eleven with a huge crowd composed of men, women and children. It was all a seething mass of humanity stretching over a mile. The Swami in his final repose was seated on an arm chair with uncovered face so that all could have the last "darshan" of god's good man. Bhajan parties led the procession as well as brought up the rear.

Women who did not accompany the procession scattered flowers from house tops as their last tribute to the Swami. The roads and streets through which the last journey of Swami Shraddhananda was undertaken have been loaded with any amount of flowers and garlands.

The police authorities had taken precautionary measures and mounted police accompanied the assemblage.

When the procession reached Lalkuan, a purely Muslim quarter, a Muslim is alleged to have thrown a stone at the procession with the result that a Hindu was injured in the head. Malik Devi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was in charge, tackled the situation with tact and averted what might have resulted in a riot. Subsequently the Deputy Superintendent of Police had to arrest five Muslims for misbehaviour, but all of them were released as it was urged by the processionists that no ill-feeling should be created.

Though the procession was timed to reach the cremation ground at two in the afternoon, half of the course was not finished by that time.—Free Press.

100,000 MOURNERS JOIN PROCESSION.

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DEMONSTRATION AT CREMATION GROUND.

DELHI, Dec. 25

The funeral procession of Swami Shradhanand passed through the city, accompanied by a large concourse, every one of whom seemed anxious to do homage to the dead Swami, either by praying aloud or by chanting hymns. The procession reached the cremation grounds at about 3 p.m. and the funeral pyre was lighted shortly after. Thousands passed along the road to the ghat to pay their last respects to the dead. Subsequently, a great demonstration was held in the cremation ground. The total number of people is estimated at over a lakh. The procession which started at 11-30 a.m. took three hours and a half to pass through the city. The whole route was crowded and hundreds were seen on the roofs and balconies of houses.

The procession was headed by mounted volunteers, and the band included the band of the Conja Orphanage. Hindus of every class, including the untouchables, participated. The principal mourners included Professor Inder, son of the deceased, Mr. Bukshi Tekchand of Lahore, Lala Hansraj of Lahore and Mr. Gupte, editor of the "Tej". The body was carried with uncovered face. It was smothered in flowers under a canopy of an embroidered shawl.

ARRESTS.

The procession passed in a very orderly manner, except for one or two isolated instances. A stone was thrown from Hamdard Davakhana, hitting a man named Nandan Lal, a cloth broker. This caused a general stir in the crowd. The Police promptly rushed up to the Dawakhana, and pacified the crowd. In the meanwhile a Mussalman was seen beating a Hindu with a lathi. Malik Devi Dayal of the Delhi Police rushed towards the place and arrested the man. Altogether, six Mussalmans were arrested for stone-throwing, and one for using lathi. A large number of Mussalmans were seen along the route on the roofs and balconies of houses.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY

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DR. TAGORE'S CONDEMNATION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following message through the Free Press of India from Santiniketan:

"The news of the cowardly murder of Swami Shraddhanandji has filled my heart with sorrow and with shame for the impious bigotry manifested by this act. It is a national calamity which should be mourned for by Hindus and Muslims alike."

MORE CONDEMNATIONS.

The Secretary of the Indian Association has sent a telegram condemning the "dastardly and diabolical murder of Swami Shraddhanand by a Muslim assassain" and deploring the heavy loss country has sustained.

Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhurani, President of the Indian National Federation, has sent the following message to the Secretary of the Hindu Sangathan Sabha, Delhi: "The news of the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, the apostle of Sudhi and Sangathan amongst the Hindus by a Moslem fanatic must not damp our ardour for the building up of Indian Nationality. It should neither madden nor irritate us. We must strictly school our passions and hold ourselves together for we are parts of one stupendous whole Indian nation in a nation. The parts are secondary, the whole is primary. The parts have so to function both by sangathan and by sanyam against injuries from other parts that the whole function of the whole runs smoothly. Our aim should be to allow the whole that is the sense of nationality to be the regulator of parts of promptings of communalism."

CALCUTTA MOFUSSIL IN MOURNING.

The news of Swami Shraddhanand's death was received with unspeakable grief in the moffussil. The Noakhali Hindu Sabha, at a meeting, condemned the outrage and recommended the observance of an All-India mourning day.

Report from Pabna says the town is in mourning and merchants are observing Hartal to-morrow.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MAHATMAJI GET NEWS IN TRAIN

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MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 24.

A representative of the Free Press of India, who travelled with the President-elect from Calcutta to Gauhati wires:

It was a triumphant journey which the President-elect had from Calcutta to Gauhati. At every station crowds of Congressmen and local public gathered to greet the President, Mahatmaji, Malaviyiaji and other leaders. Crowds continued to pour in at different station even in the late hours of night and the early hours of morning at Barrackpore, Naihaiti, Ranaghat, Santahar and other big stations. Congress leaders had come with volunteers and national flags. In the train itself occasion was availed of by the leaders and delegates to exchange views and make new acquaintances and renew old ones. Mr. Thomas Shaw, the Labour M. P., also travelled by the same train.

The first intimation of the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanand was received in the train when a telegram was handed over to Mahatma Gandhi. The news spread all over the train and deep feelings were aroused. Malaviyaji, Gandhiji, the Ali Brothers, Mr. Sirinivas Iyengar and Mrs. Naidu conferred and telegrams were sent by them all to Prof. Indra expressing grief and sympathy. Owing to the sad news the arrival of the President-elect was shed of all pomp and feelings of joy. According to the wishes of the Reception Committee there was no cries whatsoever as a mark of condolence for Swami Shraddhananda's death. The President-elect was conducted to the special motor kept ready for him and he drove to his camp. Mahatma Gandhi along with Mrs. Naidu was taken in another car to their respective camps. Mr. Phookan, Chairman, Reception Committee along with other prominent members of the committee received the President-elect at the Amingaon station. One characteristic feature of the special steamer was that national flags were set a floating on the deck and the roofs. Thus in an atmosphere of solemn grief and condolence the President-elect was received.

Prominent arrivals are Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji, Mr. Horniman, Mrs. Naidu, Ali Brothers, Mr. Sen Gupta, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Raghavendra Rao and others. Asked by a Free Press representative, Mr. B. G. Horniman said he was clear in his mind as ~~to the~~ policy which Congress should follow. He for one would oppose any weakening of the Cawnpore resolution. He would welcome and support any variation of the Cawnpore programme, which would stiffen and increase the element of resistance. Personally he would like the Congress to go back to the original non-co-operation programme.

CENSURE RESOLUTION DROPPED.

Mr. C. S. Rangaiyer said he had intended to move a censure resolution on Lala Lajpat Rai as reported in the Press but now that he was not attending the Congress his resolution would automatically drop, as he could not conceive of moving the censure resolution in the absence of the person concerned.—Free Press.

MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

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PANDU, Dec. 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given the following message:

"I have been shocked and distressed to learn that Swami Shradhanandji has been shot dead at Delhi. I earnestly appeal to all my Hindu countrymen to express their reverance for Swamiji, by bearing this calamity with perfect calm and self restraint and to exercise their influence where necessary, to calm down excitement over this most deplorable occurrence. The death of such a noble patriot and respected veteran leader of Hindu community at the hands of an assassin, will give an indestructible life to the cause which was so dear to his heart and which he promoted with perfect fairness and without any touch of personal fear."—A. P.

LALAJI'S EXHORTATION TO HINDUS.

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Lala Lajpatrai has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—By Swami Shradhanand's death the Arya Samaj has lost one of its greatest leaders and the Hindu community one of its saviours. In the whole history of modern Hinduism his sincere devotion to the cause of the Hindus stands unique. Kshatria by birth he died like a Kshatriya. Always practical, brave, self-sacrificing and transparently sincere, he worked day and night for his religion, community and the country. His communalism was of the best national type. The nation can never forget his heroic stand in 1919 preceding the martial laws. Since that time he was always in the forefront of all national movements. Yet he never forgot for one moment his obligations to his religion and his community. Shudhi or Sangathan will remain associated with his honoured name for all time to come. Hindu children will learn the glory of his martyrdom. He knew he was a marked man for several years but no amount of threats or intimidation could succeed in making him change his work by one hair's breadth. It is tragic to remember that he was the only Hindu who was permitted to preach from a Mahomedan pulpit in the dark days of 1919 and at the Unity Conference of 1924. He was the only Hindu leader who exerted his influence successfully in the settlement of Hindu-Muslim disputes. The Swami always practised what he preached. The greatest tribute to his memory which one can pay is to continue his work with greater zeal and determination than before. Personally I feel I have lost an elder brother in whose hands the interests of my people were always safe and whose loss I shall always feel at every step of my public life. The Punjab is sadder but prouder as well by his death. I hope his death will inspire the Punjab Hindus to greater service and sacrifice in the cause of their religion, community and country.—A.P.

THE LATE SWAMI SHRADAHANANDA.

Photo by Virker:

A recent protograph of Swami Shraddhananda whose tragic end at Delhi has sot India in mourning.

C. R. CHARIER'S TRIBUTE

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MADRAS, Dec 2?

"The martyrdom of Swamiji," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, in an interview with a representative of the Free Press of India, "has made Hinduism dearer to millions of souls. His great end fits in with his life work like the climax in a great tragedy.

"I hope this crime will open the eyes of Muslims and for ever close the chapter of violence and intimidation. If I had been a Muslim leader, I would have called universal fast and prayer on the part of all Muslims in India as atonement for the psychology that brought about this crime. The pang to Hindu India is great, but they are bearing it grandly." Asked why he was not attending the Congress, Mr. Achariar said his own work and Mahatmaji's advice led him to return to Madras, as no-changers like him had practically nothing to do in this year's session of the Congress.

Replying to a question regarding Mahatmaji's future plans, he said soon after the Congress Mahatmaji would start on his khadi tour. After presiding over the Gurukula anniversary at Haradwar, Mahatmaji would go to south and spend about three months organising khadi work.

Mahatmaji, he believed, still continued his unbelief and non-interference in council policy. Those who expected him to invent some kind of council programme to save the country would be disappointed.

Mr. Rajagopalachar has sent a wire to Prof. Indra, saying. "Swamiji lives despite the gun shot of the assassin."—Free Press.

HARTAL AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

News of the murder of Swami Shraddhanand was received here with feelings of profound grief. A black flag was hoisted over the Arya Samaj Temple where prayers were offered last evening for the peace of the departed leader's soul. The Maskati cloth market is closed to-day and leaflets are issued by Hindu Mahasabha, the Arya Samaj and other Hindu bodies to observe a hartal, and hold a public meeting at night to express grief at the murder of Swami Shradhanand.—A.P.

Further messages on this subject will be found on page 5.

ENGLISHMAN" ON DELHI OUTRAGE,

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CALCUTTA, Dec 25

Since the unhappy revival a few years ago of communal suspicions, communal fears and communal hatreds, no crime of all the hundreds that have been committed in the name of religion has been so shocking and appalling as that which has just robbed Hinduism of one of her most profoundly venerated teachers and leaders, writes the "Englishman," in the course of a leading article on the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand which it calls "murder most foul".

The paper earnestly hopes, however, that the leaders of both Hindu and Mahomedan communities will keep their heads and exert the full weight of their influence to prevent the cowardly murder of the dead Swami from giving signal for yet further outbreaks of rioting and murder. The Government's duty is also clear. It will have not only to punish the crime that has been committed, but it will have to make a searching investigation to endeavour to bring to the light of exposure any of those dark and sinister forces which may have been the inspiration of the assassin. The authorities will be expected to discover whether the murder of the Swami is merely an isolated deed of an unstrung fanatic or whetrer it is part and parcel of an organised attempt at terrorism.

Forces of special constables and sergeants are on petrol duty in the streets of Calcutta from early morning to-day.—A.P.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

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BARODA, Dec. 24.

The news of the tragic death of Swami Shradhananda was received in Baroda this morning and spread like wild fire. The feeling is running high. A condolence meeting will be held in the evening.—Free Press.

VICTIM TO INTOLERANCE.

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LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mahashe Krishna, Honorary Secretary, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, representative of the Assembly of Arya Samajists of the Punjab and Frontier Provinces, Jammu and Kashmir and Baluchistan, referring to the death of Swami Shraddhanand says: "The assassination of Swami Shraddhanand has added to the glories of Arya Samaj. The Swamiji like his friend and co-worker Pandit Lekhram has fallen a victim to intolerance and bigotry.—A. P.

MORE TRIBUTES.

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GAUHATI, Dec 24.

Bakshi Teckchand, President Dayanand Anglovedic College, Committee said: Swami Shraddhanand has died the death of a martyr and his memory will be cherished for long by grateful countrymen.

Dr. Gokalchand Narang, President, Punjab Hindu Sabha, said that Shraddhanand dead would be more powerful and valuable than even Shraddhanand alive.

Maulana Zafar Ali, President, Punjab Khilafat expressed horror at the dastardly deed and appealed to Mussalmans to keep calm and do nothing likely further to embitter the relations of Hindus and Mussalmans.—A. P.

BEAR IT WITH FORTITUDE.

Lahore, Dec. 24.

Rai Bahadur Dewan Badridas, President of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, in the Punjab, said, with reference to Swami Shradhanand's death, "Swami Shradhanand's loss creates a void in the Samajic life which is irrepairable. I request Arya Samajists to bear the tragic news with fortitude and calmness, characteristic of a religious body."

A monster public meeting of the Hindu community was held in the City Gardens this afternoon, attended by about 10,000 people. Almost all the people were bareheaded. Raja Narendranath who presided, paid a glowing tribute to the late Swami Shradhanand, and pointed out that the man who was alleged to have committed the crime, would be greatly mistaken if he thought that, by murdering the Swami, he would kill the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. Lala Hansraj and many others spoke on the occasion.—A.P.

AT AMRITSAR.

Amritsar, Dec. 24.

The news of the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanand has cast a gloom over the city. In the evening a mass meeting of local Hindus was held in the Arya Samaj mandir, Rai Bahadur Lala Ratanchand presiding. Various speakers made touching refrences to the life and the sad death of the Swami and appealed to Hindus to sink their differences and unite in promoting Hindu Sangathan and Shuddhi. At the conclusion of the meeting, prayers were offered. It was originally arranged to call out a hartal for to-morrow but was postponed pending the decision of the Punjab Hindu Sabha.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE'S MESSAGE

Mir Maqbool Mahood, Member of the All India Muslim League Council has sent the following telegram: "Shocked to learn of the cowardly and brutal attack on Swami Shraddhanand's life. In spite of our differences on certain aspects of his policy, the Moslem League must condemn this attack.—A.P.

AT PATNA.

Patna, Dec. 24.

Great sorrow was felt when the news of the death of Swami Shraddhanand was received here. In the afternoon a large procession of mourners bareheaded and barefooted went round the town singing mourning songs. A largely attended public meeting was also held at which Bhai Parmanand who is now here to preside over the 13th. session of the All India Aryakumar Sammelan to be held here spoke feelingly and exhorted the audience to continue the work for which the Swami lived and gave his life.—A.P.

AT MADRAS.

Madras, Dec. 24.

An urgent meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League will be held on the evening of 26th. instant at Mahajana Sabha to condemn the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

The Associated Press is informed that some prominent Marwaris will decide on an all India Hartal at a Meeting to be held this evening to mourn the death of Swami Sharaddhanand at Burrabazar. As a mark of respect to the deceased. The Hessian, Gunny, Silver and Jute Associations were closed to-day.—A.P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS

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Indignation and regret are widely expressed at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand. The "Madras Mail" in the course of a leading article says that every right-minded man in India to-day deplores th murder of the Swamiji by a Muslim fanatic The "Hindu" writes that the crime is as black and mean as any act can be but no citizen of India can think of it without feelings of deepest horror and sorrow. The paper adds "Let us no d to the porgnancy of the calamity by thoughtless words or deeds born of imaginary fears." The "Swarajya" declares that he was in one sense the embodied energy o whatever was grand and great in Hin dusim as a practical religion. "That we should be deprived of the invigorating influence of this Titan among Indian leaders at this most critical period of our national destiny is indeed a most cruel dictate of Providence.".—A.P.

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Indian papers this morning published with black borders the news of the murder of Swami Shradhanand. They express deep indignation at the dastardly crime.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "we shall say one word to our Muslim public men. Generally speaking they have observed retocence at the acts of crime committed by the members of their community when the victims have been Hindus. The reticence of many and the condemnation of some could not but produce and encourage the mentality to which Swami Shraddhanand has fallen a victim. They cannot be wholly absolved from responsibility for the crime that has been committed. We are indeed appalled to think of the effect that has been produced on Hindus generally of this cold-blooded murder.

"Forward" writes: "The ghastly tragedy that is reported from Delhi is bound to cast a gloom all over the country. It was reported that for some time past the rowdy fanatic had been at the Swamiji's heels like a sleuth hound till at last the dark and devilish instrument of a despicable communalism has earned its hire. Little perhaps could the unfortunate assassin feel that his shot not only brought about the end of the Swami but had also riddled a hole in Indian nationalism itself that will be hard to mend soon." A.P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

Allahabad, Dec. 24.

A public meeting was held this evening in the Purshottam Das Park with Mr. A. P. Dube, M. L. C. in the chair to express indignation and sorrow at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.—A.P.

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Moulvi Mujibur Rahman, Editor, of "Mussalman" has issued the following statement to the Asociated Press: The news of the murder of Swami Shradanand has come upon me as a terrible shock. Perhaps there are people who do not realise that the perpetration of such diabolical deeds not only do not advance any cause.—A cause the advancement of which they may have at heart—but constitutes a positive disservice to their own community. My Hindu fellow countrymen should know that the Muslim community as a whole not only dissociates from such brutal, inhuman and cowardly acts buthas nothing but condemnation for them.—Condemnation from moral, humanitarian and national points of view. The assassination is an outrage on humanity and should not be looked upon as something communal, whatever the object the culprit might have in view.—A.P.

A DIABOLICAL DEED.

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, President, Central Mahomedan Association, has made the following statement to the Associated Press:—"The news of the Tragic end of the Great Hindu Leader Swami Shraddanand brought about by a Moslem assassin has come to me as a great shock. The reason which actuated the assassin to commit this wanton, dastrardly and diabolical murder is not yet known. Apparently the man appears to have been a frenzied fanatic or a lunatic. As President of the Central National Mahomedan Association speaking on behalf of myself as well as on behalf of my community I must condemn this cowardly outrage with all the emphasis at my command as it is totally against the clear injunction of the Holy Koran which lays down that "Thou shalt not kill any soul wantonly." The Swami was a great Hindu leader and in spite of our differences with him regarding India's future by his earnestness and zeal for his community he claimed our highest respect. I am almost certain that this outrage which we all sincerely abhor is only the outcome of an individual fanatic's fit of insanity which, I am sure, every member of our community will unhesitatingly condemn. I would earnestly request our Hindu brethren not to allow this dastardly incident in any way to darken the horizon of Hindu-Moslem amity. I would equally request my Moslem brethren to bear in mind that the path of our national progress is likely to be obstructed by such fanatical crimes."

An emergent meeting of the Central Mahomedan Association has been convened this evening to condemn the Delhi outrage.—A.P.

OUTRAGE DENOUNCED

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THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

The Hon. Secretary, the Central Khilafat Committee (India) writes to us:—

On behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee and as one of its secretaries I must strongly condemn the dastardly and murderous assault on Swami Shradhanand which resulted in the great Swami's death and want to assure the Hindus that their grief and indignation is shared by the entire Muslim community. The ghastly tragedy enacted at Delhi has shocked the civilised world and the perpetration of such revolting crimes against humanity bespeaks of a rotten state of society standing in need of radical reformation.

It is an irony of fate tthat the great Hindu leader who was the recipient of a unique honour at the hands of the Muslim community by being conducted to the Juma Masjid at Delhi and allowed to address from the pulpit—an honour not repeated afterwards in the case of any other Hindu leader—should as alleged have died at the hands of a cowardly Muslim assassin. The Indian public however should not lose its head and this tragic occurrence should not be allowed to widen the gulf that already separates the two sister communities. The Hindus should not hold the entire Muslim community responsible for this fiendish act, and the Mussalmans in their turn should publicly dissociate themselves from the brutal and cold-blooded murder and condemn it in the strongest terms.

May India honour her illustrious dead by holding fast to his last message "Unite."

KHADI PRODUCE IN INDIA.

STEADY ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the report for the year 1925-26 of the All-India Spinners' Association:—

There are now over 600 workers working in the central office of the A. I. S. A., and in our several subordinate and affiliated organisations. Besides, a draft scheme for securing trained and expert workers for the Association has recently been framed by a Subcommittee of the Council and published in 'Young India' for opinion and suggestions.

TAKING OVER OF PROVINCIAL ASSETS.

The taking over of the assets of the provincial Congress Committees and Khadi Boards has taken naturally considerable time. The work is even now not quite complete. We have taken over the assets of all the provinces except Andhra, Burma, C. P. (Hindi), Karnatak and Sind. The accounts of Burma have now been settled and only a formal resolution of the Council is needed for the transfer. The work, in Sind has been closed and the assets are being realised. In both Andhra and Karnatak the task has been rendered a bit difficult by the decentralisation of the work before and the distribution of the assets among a number of semi-independent organisations over a wide area. In the case of Andhra, there was also an additional difficulty arising out of the formal proceedings that had to be taken under the Companies' Act to dissolve the Andhra Khaddar Bank and liquidate its assets. The assets that have been taken over by us from the different provinces are as under:—

Province.	Value of assets taken over.			Doubtful outstandings included.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ajmer ..	4,565	0	0			
Behar ..	1,45,596	12	10	83,358	8	3
Bombay ..	303	13	3			
Maharashtra..	15,283	1	9	7,566	0	6
Punjab ..	38,744	14	9			
Tamil Nadu ..	1,27,057	3	9	25,382	3	2

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The present financial position of the Association can be gathered from a perusal of the accounts given in Appendix A. The most important source of income this year was the Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. The D. M. F. Committee passed the following resolution authorising the transfer of the fund to us as the same was being collected:—

"This meeting of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Trustees resolves that the funds hitherto collected be transferred to the All-India Spinners' Association for the furtherance of khaddar and the spinning wheel and that the funds that may be collected hereafter may be similarly transferred till the trustees advise the secretary and the treasurer to the contrary. The treasurer is hereby authorised to give effect to this resolution provided that the Secretary shall keep sufficient at his disertion for disbursements."

The total of the amount received from the Fund this year is Rs. 2,13,600. A second source of financial assistance was the sum of Rs. 50,000 offered by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj as president of the Gandhi Seva Sangh to be utilised for khadi work in Rajputana subject to certain conditions stated by him. The offer was accepted by the Council at its meeting in February. The resolution accepting the offer is given in Appendix E. So far the Association has drawn only Rs. 12,403-7-0 out of this amount. Other minor sources of income were the donations and Associate fees wch amounted in the year to Rs. 2,778-9-0.

In spite of the amount received from the D. M. Fund the resources of the Association were not found sufficient to meet the growing need of capital for the work. The details of the amounts disbursed this year for investment in work are as under:—

Departmental Investments:—Ajmer Rs. 11,028-13; Behar, Rs. 50,660-14-3; Kerala Rs. 11,000; Tamil Nadu, 50,000; U. P., Rs. 498-1-1; Utkal (including cotton), Rs. 10,000.

Loans:—Jaipur Bhandar, Rs. 2,000; Sjt. N. C. Bardoloi (For Assam work), Rs. 6,000; Gandhi Kutir, Malkhachak, Rs. 37,621; Khadi Pratisthan, Calcutta, Rs. 50,000, Abhoy Ashram, Comilla, 35,000; Prabartak Sangh, Chandranagore, 6,000; Sjt. B. N. Sen, Midnapore, Rs. 250; Sjt. Chiranjilal Pyarelal, Hapur, Rs. 1,000; Kengu, Hand-Spg. Co., Tirupur, Rs. 10,000; Gandhi Ashram Tiruchengodu Rs. 20,000, Gandhi Ashram, Akbarpore, Rs. 20,000; Cawnpore Bhandar, Rs. 6,000; and Poona Bhandar. Rs. 10,000.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

In the previous years there was some difficulty felt in the proper utilisation of the funds with us. But the appointment of suitable agencies in the provinces and the development of efficient private organisations with the consequent progress made in the work called for more and more capital which the Council found it difficult to provide. As a matter of fact it has not even been found possible to supply several of this ordinances and organisations with adequate funds for the carrying out of the proposals of work that were placed by them before the Council and had gained its approval. This was the case principally with Tamil Nadu, Behar and Bengal. As it was, the Council could supply them with only a part of the funds required by them and their proposals for work had to some extent to be kept in abeyance. Still with the comparatively limited funds that were placed at their disposal, these provinces, especially Bengal and Behar, have considerably increased their output of khadi. Bengal especially has nearly doubled its production and its sales have increased by more than 50 p. c. Tamil Nadu's efforts this year were mainly directed towards increasing the consumption of the goods more largely than before within the province and to this end many new sale depots were opened with satisfactory results. The steady efforts of the U. P. Department, and especially of the Gandhi Ashram, have resulted in a considerable improvement of the position in that province, the figures both of production and sale this year being more than double those of 1924-25. Punjab, although no additional funds were given to it this year, has largely added to its own production, although it must be admitted its sales do not quite keep pace with the progress in production. Ajmer work has been organised and production work has been recently started in Assam, Karnatak was mainly engaged in systematising its work. So also Andhra. Both these provinces, it will be noted, show smaller figures of production and sale than last year. This is due to the fact that many inefficient institutions had to be scrapped in the general reorganisaion of the work. Gujerat, working with funds of its own, independent of the Association, has very largely increased its production, its biggest centre being Amreli. The work in Utkal was reorganised towards the end of last year with the help of Sjt. Satischandra Das Gupta and the figures of production show a notable improvement over last year. The sales, it is true, are stationary but it should be remembered that while last year's sales represent merely sale of goods imported from other provinces, this year's sales are all of Utkal khadi. As regards Maharashtra it will be seen that while last year for all the three divisions of Maharashtra together the total production figure was only Rs. 9,565 this year North Maharashtra alone shows a production of nearly Rs. 14,000. The following figures of production and sale for the year from October 1925 to September 1926 with corresponding figures for the previous year will show the progress made in the various provinces:—

The sale figures offer no proper basis for comparison; for while last year's figures involved a good deal of duplication both on account of inter-provincial sales and on account of intersales within the province itself, as regards this year's figures although there is still the duplication due to inter-provincial sales, the duplication arising out of intersales between organisations in the same province has been to a very large extent eliminated and the figures given indicate fairly, except in the case of U. P Maharashtra, Ajmer and Kerala the net sales so far as the provinces are concerned. But the production figures show that on the whole there has been a general progress in the work compared with the previous year In money value there is an increase of 25 per cent over last year. But taking into account the fact that there has been a general fall of about 7 to 8 per cent in khadi prices the increase taken by yardage will be found to be nearly 32 per cent.

Sir Manubhai Mehta who is reported to have resigned the post of Dewan of Baroda.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE LOCAL SALES

In this connection must be mentioned the efforts made by several Provincial Departments to find increasingly market for their khadi in their own provinces. Bengal stands pre-eminent in this respect. Practically the whole of its total output of over four and a half lakhs is consumed within the province itself This is primarily due to the efforts made by the Khadi Pratisthan, and to an extent also by the Abhoy Ashram, to produce the requisite atmosphere by means of tours organised and propaganda carried on with the aid of magic lantern slides. In this connection the activities of the Pratisthan especially deserve prominent mention. This institution is maintaining an efficient publicity department of its own, which besides issuing bulletins and leaflets, keeps the subject continually before the public by frequent contributions to the press Over four hundred and fifty articles on khadi contributed by this department have appeared in the English and Bengalee journals of the province in the course of the year. Besides regular propaganda tours were organised and in the course of six months from January to June 1926 five tour parties visited 96 places and sold over Rs. 40,000/- worth of khadi. This is indeed a creditable record. As regards the other provinces it has been stated above that the Tamil Nadu opened new sale depots to achieve this end with fairly satisfactory results. From the reports available it would appear that over 60 per sent of its total production of nearly nine lakhs worth was consumed locally. The Behar Department organised khadi exhibitions at several important centres within the province and this served not merely to dispose of large quantities of their khadi stock but to create sentiment in favour of khadi in individuals and in regions that had stood so far unaffected by the movement. Khadi exhibitions were also organised with good results at a number of centres in Maharashtra. The U. P. Khadi Department is also arranging to organise exhibitions with this object at number of important places in the province The hawking and bounty schemes have been taken advantage of by some of the provinces towards improving their sales. Chief among them are Tamil Nadu and Andhra. The sales effected through hawking in Andhra amount to Rs. 59768/8/9 and in Tamil Nadu they are Rs. 50882/2 and the commission earned by the hawkers is respectively Rs. 5278/13/6 and Rs. 4007/1/10.

Before we pass from this part of the report it is necessary to record in this connection our obligations to Mr. B. F. Bharucha. As in the previous year, this year also he toured in several provinces. His tours in Khandesh, Behar and Bengal have been of considerable help to the organisations there in disposing off their stock.

HUMAN SIDE OF THE WORK.

More instructive than the figures given above of khadi produced and sale effected is the information relating to the human side of the work. Recently the President instituted an enquiry through the columns of carders, spinners and weavers, supported of "Young India" regarding the number by each production centre in the country. The information has so far been received only from some of the centres and has been published in "Young India." A summary of the same given below will be found interesting.

Province.	Carders.	Spinners	Weavers
Gujerat	49	2065	194
Utkal	16	798	43
Tamil Nadu		14044	1581
Andhra (3 centres)	23	756	132
Karnatak (3 centres)	10	410	55
N. Maharashtra, (1 centre)	12	325	25
Kerala		100	10
Bengal		21461	1067
Punjab		3000	300
Total	110	42959	3407

The wide ramifications of khadi activity can be seen from another aspect. There are now over 150 production centres spread all over the country. Some are small, serving only about half a dozen villages while at the other end are centres like Tirupur in Tamil Nadu, where about 10 organisations are working receiving yarn from more than a hundred villages. Taking a modest computation the production activities of the khadi organisations must be reaching more than 1500 villages.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE WORK

A consideration of the present state of khadi work and a comparison with what it was in 1921 or 1922 will convince anyone that the remark that is some time heard that khadi has been steadily on the wane since the years 1921 and 1922 is nothing but a superficial observation based upon the fact that there is now less of that spectacular show of white caps that we had in 1921. Not only is there a greater quantity of khadi produced but there is also a wider field of operations. In 1922—1923 provinces like Bengal and Gujerat depended to a large extent for their khadi on the work that was going on in the provinces of Andhra, Tamil Nadu and the Punjab. To-day Bengal has a production of over four and a half lakhs, Gujerat of nearly one lakh, while the provinces which were supplying khadi to these provinces have not only not decreased their production but in some cases have even made considerable progress.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY.

While the progress in the quantity of khadi has been considerable, everybody knows the improvement that has taken place in the quality. The khadi that was produced in 1921 and even in 1922 could be used only by khadi enthusiasts while to-day khadi can supply patterns and varieties that will suit the most fastidious tastes. No longer is khadi merely the simple rough white piece that it used to be in the earlier years. There are now available numerous varieties of printed and dyed goods, checks and suitings of different patterns, finest fabrics with lace and embroidery work. The khadi organisations everywhere are trying to study the needs and satisfy the tastes of their markets. The Khadi Pratisthan in Bengal and the Tamil Nadu Department which are turning out varieties of dyed and printed goods are making arrangements to set up establishments of their own for the purpose. The northern provinces, which in the earlier years were only producing shorter widths of rough khadi fit only for shirting, are now weaving larger widths fit for dhoties. The quality both of their yarn and khadi shows decided improvement. In Punjab, for instance, in the earlier years the yarn ranged only from 6 to 10 counts, while now it has risen to 16 and the enormous improvement effected in the texture of cloth will be seen from the fact that the number of threads used in warp for 27" khadi has risen from 500 to 1200. Punjab by no means stands by itself in this effort to improve the texture of the cloth. Efforts are being continually made in several other provinces to improve more and more the quality of the goods produced. The Tamil Nadu Department has been making every attempt to maintain a uniformity of good texture in the Tiruppur goods that are in great demand in many parts of India. To achieve this object as well as uniformity in price, the Tamil Nadu Department generally summons all the khadi producers of Tiruppur in conference who agree among themselves to maintain a standard of texture in the cloth produced, and offer at at an agreed price until the decision is changed by another meeting of the merchants. The decision is enforced as strictly as is possible under the circumstances by constant inspection of looms. Efforts in the same direction have been made by other provinces also. The Behar goods, especially those of the Gandhi Kutir, Malkhachak, show considerable improvement both in the fineness of the yarn and the texture of the cloth. Bengal also records similar improvement. In Karnatak the Hudli centre, run under the direct supervision of Syt. Gangadhar rao Deshpande, has succeeded in raising the quality both of yarn and cloth in the Pachhapur region. In the case of Andhra which produces goods of almost every variety and quality the question is really one of ensuring the genuineness of the production. This is being looked after more carefully than before, and in the fine yarn centres where this need for careful supervision is strongest we are maintaining two separate inspectors expressly for this purpose.

It is necessary in this connection to mention the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the A. I. S. A., bhandars of Bombay. The former is importing fine khadi goods, chiefly from Andhra, and is getting lace or embroidery work done in them to meet the demand for fancy fabrics. The two bhandars, importing khadi from all over the country, are permanent exhibitions of the varieties of khadi goods produced and, by their study of the needs of the market, are able to give helpful suggestions as to the quality and variety of the goods in demand.

EARL WINTERTON IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Earl Winterton (extreme left) landed it Bombay with Lady Winterton on Saturday morning.

The Airship D. H. 9 of the Afghan Air Force with Flight Captain A. D. Patwardhan inside.

RAO BAHADUR KALE'S INTERVIEW.

A MODIFICATION.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale wires from Satara under date December 24:—

My interview published in your dak edition of 24th, reported by your correspondent was given in fact much prior to the formation of the United Nationalist Party in the Bombay Council of which I am the provisional Secretary. The views embodied in the above interview are personal and suited the then conditions. Later developments necessitated considerable modification therein. Please publish this since publication of the older interview is likely to create unnecessary misunderstanding in view of my position in the said Party.

G.S.A.
Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar who will preside over the All-India Women's Educational Conference to meet at Poona.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE OF ALIBI.

After a prolonged hearing, the trial was concluded at the High Court Sessions before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a common jury, of the case in which one Mahomed Sidick, a silk merchant was charged with attempting to murder one Multani merchant Shamdas Dolaram.

The jury, after hearing the evidence produced by both sides, found the accused "not guilty," and His Lordship accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused.

CRISIS IN BOMBAY MILLS.

ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY STOCKS.

REDUCTION OF WAGES CONTEMPLATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

Owing largely to the absence of demand and the consequential increase of stocks on hand the position of the local mill industry is growing more and more precarious, and a requisition has been sent to the local Millowners' Association to convene a meeting of that body to consider the situation. The requisitionists themselves have certain suggestions to make in the matter and they say adoption of short time should be resorted to. that either a reduction of wages or the It would of course be premature to say what the decision of the Association would be, but it would not be a matter for surprise if the suggestion of reducing wages finds most favour. The majority of local mill agents have long been thinking of it and it is quite likely that they may use the present depressed condition of the industry to further their pet project on this score.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

The following telegram was sent to Prof. Indra by the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd:—

Members of the Bullion Exchange feel extremely grieved at the sad demise of Swami Shraddhanandji; and express their heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. His need will be greatly felt by all Hindus. It is earnestly hoped that the work left by Swamiji will be carried on by Hindu community and thus pacify his soul. The bullion merchants have closed the market to express their sorrow.

RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association Committee's meeting held on Saturday afternoon strongly condemned the dastardly attack by a Muslim on Swami Shraddhanand ultimately causing his death and extremely deplored Swamiji's tragic demise and resolved to observe Hartal and close Rice Market business on Sunday the 26th December 1926 and offer prayers to the Almighty God to bestow serene peace to the soul of the great patriot Swami who carried affection of all the Indians of the North, South, East and West.

AT MALEGAON

A message from Malegaon of the 25th instant states:—"The sad news of Swami Shradhanand's death was received by the citizens of Malegaon with great regret. All markets and factories were closed and prayer meetings held."

PUBLIC MEETING AT SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Dec. 25.

Adressing a public meeting at Sukkur Mr. Vaswani referring to the work of Swami Shraddhananda said the great builder of Gurukul was a lover of freedom and ancient ideals, not an enemy of Islam. A worshipper of Shakti this martyred man leaves in death the message of life, the message of Hindu rejuvenation through sacrifice. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution supporting Shudhi movement and praying for peace to the departed soul.

AT BRINDABAN.

BRINDABAN, Dec 24.

The Governor of the Gurukal, Brindaban, wires as under:

The news of the ghastly attack on Swami Shraddhanand causing his death was received here at 9-53 a.m. with considerable excitement and sorrow among the visitors to the Gurukul. The anniversary proceedings of the Vidya Parishad consequently stopped, and resolutions praying for the peace of the martyr's soul and for the opening of "The Shraddhanand Nidhi" to commemorate his cause were passed.

YET ANOTHER ELECTION PETITION

Allahabad, December 24.

A correspondent at Gorakipur states in connection with the return of Mr. Yusuf Imam (Swarajist) to the Legislative Assembly for the Southern Division Muslim constituency it is alleged that votes were received at Allahabad, where the counting took place on December 1st, after the result had been declared. The correspondent adds that the returning officer has referred the question to the Government of India and Mr. Shaker Ali defeate candidate who lost by only one vote, hd filled an election petition.—A.P.

A Hyderabad Message of Decembe 23rd. says: The ceremony of opening the new civil court buildings was performed last evening by Mr. Percival, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the presence of a large gathering.—A.P.

A Luncknow messsage says: Syed Ainuddin today sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment Mohammad Mohsin Bilgram, a well connected and educated young man, who had been sent up by the Criminal Investigation Department on charges of cheating, attempting to cheat and forgery.—A.P.

CRICKET REFLECTIONS.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

This cricket season has proved to be a memorable one and the send-off it received in the last match is likely to go down as one of the biggest events in Bombay sporting life. The visit of the M. C. C. team gave the city an opportunity of enjoying a splendid cricket festival, and every one of the twelve days saw the arena on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, packed to its utmost capacity. Enthusiasm was aroused to its highest pitch, and during the stay of the visitors here, everything was thought of in terms of cricket. Those who were unable to secure seats, gathered outside, quite content to listen to reports of the progress of events from more fortunate ones perched in the surrounding trees. There was not an overlooking building but had its full complement of enthusiasts, and many stood for hours on narrow parapets, glad of the opportunity of watching the game. It was an impressive sight and one not likely to be forgotten for a long time.

TWO INTERESTING MATCHES.

Of the five matches played the two most interesting and exciting were the first and the last.

On their arrival here, the M. C. C. were due to meet the Hindus, the champion of this yea's quadrangalar tournament, in a two-day fixture. The former batted first and ran up a total of 363 runs. Sandham and Brown opened well and later on Tate gave a good account of himself. But the outstanding feature of the innings was the forceful batting of Earle who collected 130 runs in a short time. He reached his century in 72 minutes—which was a record for Bombay; and the fact that he had hit eight overboundaries comprised another record. The Hindus began in inauspicions fashion by losing their first two men cheaply. Jai, however, made a stand and, when Naidu came in, the spectators settled down to the best display of hitting seen in this city. All previous records were broken. Naidu hit eleven sixers and reached his century in 66 minutes which was really a wonderful feat. He was eventually dismissed for 152—a score which ranks as the highest put up against the M. C. C. to date. Towards the end of the innings Godambe and Ramji [redacted]ine stand, and it appeared as e opposing score would be sur- But this was not to be. Ramji r bowled, and when Godambe icket the innings came to an end this being 7 runs less than the score of the M. C. C. The visitors began their second venture and had scored 74 for the loss of 1 wicket when stumps were drawn. It was a splendid achievement for the Hindus to give the redoubtable M. C. C. such a hard fight.

VISITORS' VULNERABILITY PROVED.

The second match which was against the combined European Parsi team, was not as interesting as its predecessr, but it served an object, and that was to prove the vulnerability of the visitors. Batting first the M. C. C. scored 334 runs, Tate giving an excellent display for his 133. The local team did not fare too well being dismissed for 252. The chief score was Dolii Kapadia who gave a classy display in contributing 55. Colah was next with 51. The M. C. C. second innings was sensational. Jamsedji, who had captured 6 of the M. C. C. wicket, at th eirfirst venture, maintained his splendid form and captured 5 wickets at the cost of 43 runs. This was the main factor in causing the collapse of the M. C. C. for 135 runs, the last wicket falling in the last over.

FINE LAST WICKET STAND.

The Hindu-Muslim eleven certainly looked very formidable on paper, but they failed to justify expectations. Of the 167 which represented their first innings' score, Jai contributed 63, which was as the result of free effortless play.

Tate bowled a perfect length and obtained four wickets. The visitors, batting was consistent without being brilliant, the whole side compling 324 runs. The inings was, noteworthy on account of a fine last wicket stand between Brown and Mercer, which realised over a hundred runs. Brown who had been dogged by presistent bad luck came into his own and gave as fine a display of real cricket as could be desired. In their second innings the combined team scored 148 for 4 wickets.

VISITORS' DECISIVE VICTORY.

There was a big disappointment in store for the public in the fourth match when the Bombay Presidency team were pitted against the visitors. The latter knocked up 435 runs, mainly as the result of record first wicket stand by Sandhqm and Wyatt which produced 224 runs. Both batsmen obtained centuries, the latter especially distinguishing himself by batting during the whole of the first day and part of the next.

The Presidency batted very poorly. An overwhelming nervousness seemed to affect, them, and in the first innings they could only score 115 runs. They improved at their next attempt, when, following on, they scored 203 runs, failing to avert an innings victory. Geary with a bag of 5 wickets for 28 runs was the best bowler of the match. Hitherto, the matches had been two-day fixtures which did not allow of any decisive result being arrived at, but the visitors took this opportunity in their first three day match to give of their best.

RED-LETTER DAY FOR INDIAN CRICKET.

But best of all came the last match, this time against an All-India Indian team. Steady batting by the M. C. C. resulted in a score of 362 runs which looked quite safe, considering previous results. Navle and Wazir Ali began a promising innings by staying together until 100 runs had been scored. Thereafter each wicket added a moderate number of runs until the score was 278 for 7 wickets. It had been a good effort, but even the most sanguine supporter could hardly expect the M. C. C. score to be surpassed. At this interesting stage Col. Mistry and Deodhar got together and with some exhilarating batting added 88 runs. The final score was 437. Deodhar had risen to the occassion and scored 148 runs in fine style. This was Bombay's triumph. After four unsuccessful attempts the invincible M. C. C. had been beaten on the first innings results for the first time since their arrival in India. And it was peculiarly appropriate for the premier city in India to have achieved this. However, more was to come. Beginning their second innings the visitors lost 5 wickets when only 97 runs had been secored. It was a very satnfactory match so far as Bombay was cocerned.

LESSONS OF M.C.C'S VISIT

PLEA FOR INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTESTS'

Undoubtedly the M. C. C. have taught us many things, and the benefits of their visit will manifest themselves in the Quadrangular Tournaments of the future in every department of the game. Hitherto batting has been the main qualification in determining the inclusion of a player in representative cricket, although a bowler of special merit may feel equally sure of a place. Fielding has not received the attention which it deserves and an indifferent performance in this department has been a serious handicap. And the main lesson to be learnt from the visitors has been the great value of good fielding and its importance as being the main factor in influencing the results of most matches. Surely nothing so brilliant has been seen or thought of in this city of limited playing grounds. Tate with his astounding snap catches; Parsons with his never-failing reliability in the slips; Chichester-Constable's and Gilligan's smartness at cover and mid-off; Sandham's, Earle's and Wyatt's sprinting in the country; and, best of all, Boye's general brilliance in picking up and returning with deadly accuracy at full speed as word of praise is also needed for the very smart wicket-keeping of Brown who was at his best in the last match. It is a team of smart fielders each one of whom has the capability, and do in fact, bring off a magnificent catch. This is where the strength of the M. C. C. really lies .

VISITORS' BOWLING.

And now we come to consider the question of bowling. The methods of the visitors, in this respect, were unique and somewhat unusual where local cricket is concerned. The field was always set for the bowler who always sent up stuff relative to the position and capacity of his fieldsmen. This accounts for the number of brilliant catches seen. The leg-trap was wholly without precedent and one which exacted deadly tall. Our players were quick to note this ingenious strategey and prove its efficacy, a notable example being the one when Colonel Mistry dismissed Sandham in the final match. Jai, Colah, Godambe, Vithal and others fell victims to these tactics. The M. C. C. bowlers always guaged the peculiarities of every player and approached him in a manner which best appealed to him. Geary was about the most effective of the M. C. C. bowlers and Astill the brainy one. Mercer and Boyes' have a beautiful smooth action and run, while Tate met with little luck. The last named bowlers is one who swings on to the wicket from both sides, and on a softish wicket would have been very destructive. Boyes and Astill were invaluable in breaking up a dangerous partnership.

BATSMEN OF M. C. C. TEAM.

Amongst the batsmen Sandham represented style and efficacy. Possessing a variety of strokes he is ideal opening batsman who is capable of playing for hours and breaking the best of bowlers. Without aspiring to style' Wyatt proved to be the most prolific scorer in Bombay. He relies upon "safety first" methods, but when the right ball comes along he hits it hard. These two batsmen put up the record opening partnership of 224 runs in the match against the Presidency, Tate is a forceful bat who can play as the occasion demands, while Astill's late-cut was one of the most graceful shots seen, Brown is an exponent of back play who did not meet with any luck at the beginning. In the Hindu-Moslem match, however, he covered himself with glory, for his fine last wicket stand with Mercer which realised over a hundred runs. That was an object lesson of steadiness, caution, hard hitting and correct running between wickets, and local cricketers would do well to imitate his methods. Although only Brown has been mentioned in this respect, every member of the team was versatile in it and a large nmber of runs was obtained by its exploitation. Parson was the great exponent of clear driving. At every opportunity he stepped out and using the weight of the bat with a long swing, drove it with apparently no effort He was one of the most consistent batsmen, Geary looks the type of batsman who can be sent in early, while Eckersley and Boyes are two promising young batsmen who however lack restraint. The hitter of the team, Earle, has not performed consistently, but his splendid innings of 133 in the first match was inspiring. It was hitting, but hitting of a scientific nature. Gilligan though not very successful in collecting runs is one of the most attractive batsmen to watch. Whether it is in a stroke of attack or defence, his methods are always forceful and spectators enjoy watching him play, even though it is not for long. One of the great features of the visitors' display was the magnificent wicket keeping of Brown as stated before.

INDIAN PLAYERS' GAME.

Our players have shown that they are just as good run getters as the M. C. C. despite the fact that they lack the technique which characterises the play of the visitors. Bad footwork is a great drawback, and the development of this should raise the standard of batting to untold heights. But we also have our heroes. Deodhar, that great exponent of back play, was unrivalled in that particular style. All his strokes were effortless and executed as the result of wrist work. When he passed his half-century in the final match, he gave an exhilarating display of all-round cricket. His partnership with Col. Mistry will become proverbial here. The latters batting has been described as the best display given by any of those who had played against the M. C. C. in Bombay. These two players had been described sarcastically as dark horses, and their inclusion in the All-India team pooh-poohed at. It must have given them great satisfaction to vindicate themselves in so decisive a manner. Colonal Mistry, besides his batting, fielded splendidly and his handling of the team was one suggestive of a higher class of cricket than met with here. Naidu's performance must rank as the finest exhbtion of hard hitting seen in Bomay. There was no uncertainty in it and every ball was taken in the right spot. Jai's batting made a great impression on the visitors and Godambe is a batsman worth his place in any team. Just Deodhar was the great exponent of back-play, Doli Kapadia proved himself to be equally proficient in forward play-at least among the local players. His style was the nearest approach to the characteristic one of the visitors. Colah at his best, drove with a freedom reminiscent of the style of Parsons. Wazir Ali was a bit of a puzzle. To begin with he gave a stodgy display of batting as possible, collecting 10 runs in one hour in the Hindu-Moslem match. In the second innings, however, he hit up a fine 67 in free style and remained unbeaten, and in the final match he maintained this form. For sheer dogged play it would be difficult to beat Navle's achievement in scoring 74 runs in the last match. Partnered by Wazir Ali he laid the foundation of a fine innings by putting on a hundred runs for the first wicket. He and Deodhar were the only two batsmen who successfully coped with the deadly big trap.

BOWLING OF INDIANS.

It is not a bold statement to say that Nazir Ali was the best bowler seen in all the matches. He bowled a perfect length at a good speed and varied a judicial bump with an occasional bump which came off the pitch with a zipp. Jamsedji met with a great success in the European-Parsi match, taking 11 wickets at a cost of 147 runs. The visitors however, soon devised a method to deal with him and in the remaining matches he was practically harmless. Ramji was certainly very useful in the final match. He is the type of bowler who prefers primitive methods and invariably hurts the batsman more than he does the wickets. Godambe was one of the best bowlers seen out. He exploited a good length and combined with this a heap of hard scheming which made him a dangerous man to face.

A SUGGESTION.

The main object of the M. C. C. in making their tour was to raise the standard of Indian cricket, and with this in view, it would not be out of place to make a suggestion or two. Thus far we have imitated, and rightly so, England in matters which relate to the playing of cricket. Would it then not be right and advisable to go one step further and take a lead from them as regards organisation. It would be a progressive step to divide the country into a number of divisions and run a competition on lines similar to the country Matches at Home. An organising body could be in charge and also manage a magazine which could be a permanent record of the performances of the various players. It is only thus that a classification is possible, and the forms of players guaged [illegible] relative merit. When required, representative sides could be selected without much difficulty and with as litle dissatisfaction as possible—the impracticability of the present methods when we come to consider the omission of Kanickam from the All-India team. He is easily the best batsman in India, and so far as fielding goes, more useful than many a player seen out. This organisation could arrange for coaches being brought out here, for which an appeal to wealthy sportsmen would not be in vain. These coaches of course would take charge of promising material and mould it in such a way as to raise it to representative standard, imparting the necessary finesse the while.

WANTED A CENTRAL.

What India wants is a central committee which will control a number of smaller committees, and so on, the whole forming a smoothly working organisation which will tend to the raising of the standard to such a pitch as to compare with English cricket. Already we have proof of our strength, and there is no reason why we should not have recognised Test Matches with England.

PAISA FUND MELA.

The Paisa Fund Mela, which has earned a good reputation wherever it made its appearance, has now come to Bombay and arranged about five or six performances during the X'mas holidays. The first performance was staged at the Elphinstone Theatre on Saturday afternoon which attracted a fairly good gathering and the patrons spent a very enjoyable evening. The performance which began at 4 o'clock was divided into three parts, the first and the last containing a few sweet songs by little girls while the second contained a charming but instructive dialogue on the removal of untouchability. The diologue was very much appreciated by the audience. It exposes rightly the hollowness of the self-styled leaders who pose in public as great reformers, but act quite contrary to what they preach at meetings as well as in press. The Ranade Bros., the organisers of this Mela, have done a distinct service to the country by organising this Mela composed of little children—girls and boys—coming from poor and rich families. The discipline and the skilful training is admirable. The founder of the Paisa Fund, Mr. Antajipant Kale, who was present at this performance, made a short but suitable speech and Mr. Ranade, while thanking the audience for their sympathy and support, hoped to be able to collect during the next performances a sum of about Rs. 3,000 or over, if possible, which will be handed over to the Paisa Fund Institution. Considering the number of Bombay Theatre going public the amount is not very large and Bombay can easily respond to the stirring appeal made by Mr. Ranade.

PATHE CINEMA.

They came, they saw and they were conquered, captivated and sent into hysterics. The time was last week, the place was the Royal Opera House, and the reason for all this excitement, was the opening of Harold Lloyd's latest feature Pathecomedy, "Hot Water." Mere words cannot express the extent of the outburst that greeted the spectacle comedian's latest triumph. The audience did a great deal more than laugh. They shrieked, roared, howled and yelled. Anyone, not acquainted with the mirth producing ability of Mr. Lloyd, would have thought that a free-for-all fight was taking place inside the theatre.

But, as usual, Lloyd's side-splitting situations are very original and not at all like anything that he has done before. The story opens, showing Harold as a happy-go-lucky bachelor who would no more think of marrying, than he would think of starting out for the North Pole in a pair of pajamas. We recommend this picture to those in need of a good laugh. It isn't long before Nemesis appears on the scene, in the person of little Jobyna Ralston, she of the dreamy eyes and a very kissable mouth. Events take their natural course and Harold finds himself trying, unsuccessfully, to prove that two can live as cheaply as one. And, to add to his many troubles, his wife's family are continually offering a lot of unsolicited advice as to how he could manage his personal affairs.

One of the most hilarious sequences in the picture occurs when the proud husband takes them all out for a ride in his new car. They eventually manage to get home, but not until after the car has been wrecked and Hubby has several summonses in his pocket. When all seems lost, Hubby takes things in his own hands and the film ends in a veritable cyclone of riotous fun and laughter.

A Madras Message of December 24th says: It is understood that the budget of the Madras Government will probably be presented in the Legislative Council on March 1st. General discussion on the budget estimates will take place on March 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and voting of grants will begin on the 15th and continue till the 25th March.—A.P.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE N E. P. OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

EUROPE OR EMPIRE?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 9. 9.

Like a fever-racked patient tossing from side to side to get some sleep, post-war Britain turns now to Europe and then to the Empire to stabilize itself. The main though unintentional achievement of the war by the British bourgeoisie to demolish the hated German rival, was to set up a new rival, a hundred times more menacing and powerful, raised up like a dragon on the blood of the first world-war—the United States of America. To compete successfully with U. S. A., British capitalism felt it would be well if it could secure a large assured European market—an economic United States of Europe—in which Britain could play the leading role. Because one of the biggest advantages which U. S. A. industry enjoys is the large, assured home market, which enables it to enjoy all the economies of large-scale production, and so to export its surplus goods at cheaper prices. For some time past opinion was growing up in British capitalist circles in favour of a European Free Trade Union, which should break down the barriers of European trade and reopen and extend European markets for British goods. The only practicable way in which this could be achieved was by special commercial treaties between European nations for preferential treatment of each other's goods in the matter of tariffs, or by international agreements between trusts and cartels of the various countries for sharing out the markets between them and eliminating competition. Mr. W. T. Layton, the editor of "The Economist" and Sir, Alfred Mond, the monarch of British finance, were canvassing opinion in favour of such proposals. A conference of leading German and British industrialists was being arranged for. Locarno was the political aspect of this economic trend of thought.

A MISCALCULATION.

But, unfortunately, things did not work out as Britain wanted them to. True, only in 1923, Germany was on the verge of collapse and French troops were in the Ruhr. But by 1926, France and Germany have come together and formed the gigantic Franco-Belgian-German steel carlet. But in the formation of the latter, Britain was not even consulted but subsequently invited to join up if she wanted. Although Britain is pretending to play the political arbiter between France and Germany, the economic agreement between the two countries is worked out at the expense of Great Britain. It became clear that if Britain went into the continental steel cartel, she might well find herself there as a 'junior' rather than a 'senior' partner; and fear was expressed by those who opposed participation that Britain might find herself in a weaker position (her interests insufficiently regarded in respect to the quota of output allotted to her, etc.,) if she went in than if she stood outside. On the other hand, if she stood outside, she would have to meet the competition of the Continent as well as U. S. A.

This is a very different position from the one aimed at by British diplomacy. The new Germany which is arising with its concentrated highly developed industry and the help of American capital will seek in the near future to re-establish the continental hegemony exercised in Central and Eastern Europe by the old pre-war Germany. It will once more seek "a place in the sun" and has already commenced to penetrate into the Near East.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

There was another and a graver objection to Britain's participating in the Continental Carlet. It was feared that it would economically accentuate the already existing political estrangement between the mother country and the Dominions. If British economic interests linked themselves in a European union, how was it to be reconciled with a close Empire economic unit? It might mean good-bye to Imperial Preference once and for all. Canada and Australia might have to take second place in Britain's markets to Germany or Italy, and in such circumstances, the separatist tendencies of the Dominions would still further increase. Canada, already overrun with U. S. A. capital might soon become to U. S. A. what Belgian is to France Australia would more and more go to Wall Street to find the capital for her rapid industrial development and with it look elsewhere for her trade prospects.

Britain, thus checkmated, is falling back on her Empire. It is significant that Sir Alfred Mond who had been the prime mover in conversations with German industrialists, is now making pronouncements in favour of Empire Unity and suggesting that the the British Empire be developed as a centre group between American imperialism on the one hand, and the new continental imperaliasm on the other. The Dominions are to be drawn into closer co-operation—by receiving a larger share of the exploitation of slave-territory by means of mandates and concessions, etc, and a tariff wall is to be erected round the Empire. But in this direction, too, Britain's path is strewn with almost insurmountable difficulties.

A SELF-SUFFERING EMPIRE.

Visions of some form of Imperial Unity or Federation, some Imperial Customs Union on the German model, have for a generation past haunted the minds of British statesmen. After the war, when the old European markets were in collapse, these aspirations received powerful reinforcements and the ideal of "a self-sufficing of Empire" began to be widely held as the objective and salvation of the British capitalist class. For some years it was becoming clear to British statesmen that they must embark on a bold policy if they were to save the Empire from the manifest diverging tendencies within it. It was further clear that the basis of such a policy must be economies since, unless the growing economic divergences were overcome, any nominal unity that might survive would be a myth—that would dissolv at the first touch.

But there have intervened stupendous difficulties which have prevented the realization of such schemes. The main difficulty was that Britain being a manufacturing country, required markets far more extensive than the Dominions could supply. As a manufacturing power Britain required two things. First, cheap good and raw materials to keep down production costs and second world-wide markets for her manufactures. This was the basis of the traditional policy of Free Trade. Now any form of special economic arrangement with the Dominions could only be based on some form of exclusive preference of Dominion food-supplies, whether by tariff, subsidy, or other means and thus on the abandonment of the principle of the cheapest market. But this meant raising labour costs, and so placed British manufacturers at a disadvantage in all markets other than the Dominions. This could only be compensated by exceptional possibilities in the Dominion markets. But alike before the war and many years after, the total Empire trade of Britain remained persistently at about one-third of total British trade. Thus any form of Empire Preference meant the sacrifice of two-thirds for the sake of one-third. This was the unavoidable rock on which every scheme of Empire economic unity was founded. It was the rock on which Joseph Chamberlain and the tremendous Tariff and Preference campaign of the early years of the twentieth century broke and led to the eclipse of the Conservative party for a decade.

POST-WAR EFFORTS.

After the war the venture was resumed. The main difficulties still remained unchanged. But a few new factors had appeared which modified the situation. First was the iereased importance of war considerations which led to a wider recognition of the urgency of a self-sufficing Empire. Free trade and the cheapest market had fallen into some disrepute as against military considerations. In other words, Imperialism was passing into the war stage. Second was the increasing dominance of finance-capital over industrial capital. The third factor was the collapse of the European markets and hence the increasing importance of the markets within the Empire. Thus Britain might be inclined to look more favourably on Imperial Preference, but now the Dominions may have reasons to look at it from a different angle. But more of it in my next.

"THE EXAMINER."

The Pope has sent the following message in English, and written in his own hand, to the Bombay Catholic Weekly, the "Examiner," which is "to promote All-Indian Catholic action, as defined by His Holiness the Pope, namely the collaboration of all Catholics without exception or distinction, for the extension of the Reign of Jesus Christ King among individuals, in the family and in society—outside of and above all party and communal politics."

AIR ROUTE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON Dec. 23.

Malta.—Nine ships of the second destroyer flotilla have been detailed to take up positions between Khoms and Bengasi along the route to be taken by airliner conveying Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare to India.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

King Carnival Boxing, 9-30 p.m.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A season Ticket (No. 2185) Masjid to Matunga of Chunilal Vithaldas is found. Its owner can receive it from Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Matunga.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 1st Foot Ball match of the open Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 24 Dec. 1926, between the Ferguson College and the Moonlight Club Wanorie and ended in a win for the former by two goals to nil.

INDIAN LADY DOCTORATE OF PHILOSOPHY.

Miss Sitabai Narayanrao Ajgaonkar, B. A. (Hon.) (Bombay) has been awarded the Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Oxford for her thesis on "The position of women in ancient India as represented by the epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. She is also reading for the Bar and will take her Bar Final examinations in March.

WANTED MORE TRAINS FOR KALYAN.

In his letter to the Transportation Department of the G. I. P. Railway Mr. M. R. Venugopal draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the lack of lighting in the train running between Doombivli and Victoria Terminus between the hours of 9.28 and 9.45.

Referring to the inconvenience of the Kalyan passengers he says that Ghatkopar is more favoured as regards railway train facilities and suggests more fast trains in the mornings and evenings between Bori Bunder and Kalyan, till the whole main line up to the latter station is served by electric train with greater speed.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMIC GAMES.

A well attended meeting of those interested in Sports was held at the residence of Sir Dorab Tata on the 23rd. instant. Amongs those present were the Hon'ble Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Leslie Hudson, Messrs. M. Chinoy, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, W. H. Neilson, J. A. D. Naoroji John Wilke, D. F. Cama and C. H. Sethna.

It was decided: (1) That an Olympic Sports meeting be held to select competitors for the All India Olympics to take place in Calcutta on February 3rd. to 5th., (2) That there be run with the All India Sports organised annually by the Y. M. C. A. in Bombay? to take place on January 21st and 22nd (3) That the following should be the Olympic Events:—100 yds., 220 yds., 440 yds., 880 yds. One mile, Five Miles, 120 Hurdles, Running High Jump, Running Long Jump and One mile Belay Race; (4) That an appeal be made for Rs. 3,000 to cover expenses which will include cost of sending 6 men to Calcutta. (5) A working Committee of 20 was appointed to attend to publicity and the details incidental to running of the Sports.

It is hoped that there will be a large response from the athletes of the Presidency to ensure a successful meeting. It should be pointed out that the Olypic competitors will enter for the events as above noted which will be included in the programme of the All India Sports. The Selection Committee will make their selection of Bombay Presidency men to represent us in Calcutta.

Subscriptions for the above may be sent to the President of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games Committee. The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Narottam Morarjee Esq., or to the Hon. Secretary at 12 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

DEATH BY SELF-ADMINISTERED POISON

While in a state of mental derangement, Parth Garathi Saanmukham Mudaliar (35), a South Indian engraver poisoned himself by administering nitric acid with a view to reduce fat from his body, on Thursday afternoon. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday.

The deceased was mentally deranged since May last, and was for some time under the treatment of Mr. Waman Vinayak Rege, L.M. and S. of Girgaum. He was sent away to Madras from where he had returned only two weeks ago. He used to keep the acid with him as it was used for engraving purposes.

At an inquest held on Saturday the jury recorded a verdict of death by self-administered poison.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUES CONDOLENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League passed this afternoon a resolution condolence touching the death of Swami Shradhanand strongly condemning the cowardly act of the assassin. The meeting resolved to communicate the resolution to the members of the bereaved family and Gurukula at Haridwar.—Free Press.

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ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Arrested on suspicion, Lilavatibai Keshavlal, a Hindu lady was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police court on Thursday by Sub. Inspector Khan and her remand into Police custody for 10 days was applied for.

Kirkabhai Thakurdas of Kalbadevi Road had complained to the Princess Street Police two days ago that his house was broken into and ornaments and silk clothes valued at Rs. 200 were stolen some time between December 17 and 21. Lilavatibai who lived opposite the house of the complainant was arrested on suspicion. Information was received that the suspect had sent some property to her husband at Verawal in a trunk through one Motilal. As inquiries in the matter were not yet complete an application to remand her into Police custody was made.

The magistrate, however, ordered the release of the suspect on a bail of Rs. 3000/ with one surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 3,000/-in court.

BIG GANG AT WORK.

ALL ROUNDED UP.

For some weeks past, the authorities at the Agripada Police Station have been busy investigating the operations of a notorious gang of burglars, house breakers and receivers and disposers of stolen property. Police inquiries went to disclose the fact that the gang was quite an up-to-date one, working with the perfect understanding and unity of a happey family, furnished with the best appliances of the modern burglar and receiving inspiration from a common head, who organised the gang into a piece of sound working mechanism. The alleged "boss" of the show was a Parsee, Cama, who has been placed under arrest. During the current year, property to the tune of a lakh has disappeared into the treasury of the gang who disgorged their loot into the premises of a gang of receivers working hand in glove with the parent organisation. At first, the police were inclined to regard several burglaries in the city as isolated but the police soon got a hint from the clever way in which the coups were executed, that system was the keynote of a large body of men who seemed to place their fingers precisely on those parts of the city where they are least suspected.

The police developed this theory with great rapidity and after arresting two men found their theory was well established. In the course of a month the police knew the whereabouts and movements of the society and though the latter came to realise that the game was up, the police cordon was drawn so tightly around the the culprits that they could not break through the net and decamp into the suburbs.

Deputy Inspector Naden placed the whole gang of ten persons together with its fountain-head the ParseeCama, befo e Mr. Khairaz the 2nd. Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning and asked for a remand to trace part ofthe missing properties. The remand was granted. The gang consists of two Parsees, one Indian Christians, and the rest Mohamedans. A number of receivers have yet to be laid by the heels. Bail was refused.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Vishnu Narhar Lanke, a dealer in Gold and silver ornaments having his shop at Kalbadevi Road Bombay and another at Poona filed information before Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, the chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday charging one Keshao Vishnu Lele who was introduced to the complainant by one S. B. Gandhi of Poona, as a dealer in sales and purchases of gold and silver ornaments, with cheating in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 12,000/-, and prayed for process against him.

The complainant alleged that on Monday last the accused went to him at his Kalbadevi shop and asked for some ornaments on approval on the pretension that he had a client ready to purchase some ornaments. Complainant gave him ornaments worth Rs. 12,000/- as the accused promised to return with a definite proposal for purchases within a couple of hours.

The accused, however, did not turn up either on Monday or Tuesday. The complainant therefore sent his clerk to Poona; but there was no trace of the accused, Nevertheless, a letter from the accused to S. B. Gandhi in which he had made some reference to the ornaments was traced and it was found out that the accused had a design of cheating the complainant. The complainant, therefore, charged the accused as above and prayed for immediate action, as the accused was still at large.

The magitrate ordered the matter to be investigated by the Police.

BOMBAY COUNC L PRESIDENT SHIP

It is understood Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., intends to stand as a candidate for election as President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

A special feature of the Lahore Convocation held on Friday was the increased number of lady graduates who were received with loud acclamation. They included two Masters of Art, one B.Sc. eight Bachelors of Arts, two Bachelors of Teaching and ten Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery. The total number of graduates of the year was 1,200—A.P.

NON-BRAHMIN ASPIRATIONS

CONFEDERATION AT MADURA

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

In welcoming the delegates to the tenth session of the South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation which commenced in Madura this afternoon Mr. M. T. Subramania Mudaliar, chairman of the Reception Committee, said their movement was both national and democratic. It started for the purpose of rousing the various communities from their long stupor and lethargy to social and political consciousness.

Continuing he said though the "Justice Party" had a set-back in the recent elections yet the principles of the Party remained unchanged and unshaken. The set-back was due to the lack of organisation and of their gross neglect of the electorates. So he suggested the first business of the Confederation should be to reorganise the party and strt a net-work of associations throughout the presidency so that by the time the next elections came they might be so well organised to come in such large majority as to outnumber all possible combination of other parties against them in the Council. Only then could they be in a position to take their share in the reformed constitution.

Sir A. P. Patro then delivered his presidential address.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Presiding over the South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation at Madura this afternoon Sir A. P. Patro, late Education Minister, in the Madras Presidency referred at the outset in feeling terms' to the tragic death of Swami Shradhanand, and said the vision of responsible Government was before the nation and leaders who desired to be true to their country could no longer afford to be visionaries. The "Justice movement" had proved to be of immense practical and political utility to the Madras Presidency. Patriotism required the full utilisation of every scheme of reform for what it might be worth, and a policy of obstruction and rejection, whether from within or without the Council, should be opposed by those who had the good of the country at heart. He urged that the next step in political advance must naturally be provincial autonomy under adequate safeguards. Unless those who had gained actual experience co-operated with the Statutory Commission, complications and mistakes must set in and the object of British statesmen might not be gained. The function of the Central Government should be correspondingly modified with the advent of provincial autonomy. He emphasised the necessity of political education of the masses.—A. P.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR VAN

While crossing the Arthur Road on Friday evening, Yeshwant Appa a labourer's son residing with his father at Jacob Circle was knocked down and killed by a motor van driven towards Jacob Circle from Chinchpockley.

It appeared that the deceased with a small girl was crossing the road. The motor van was coming at ordinary speed from Chinchpockly and was driven on the proper side of the road. As the deceased was crossing the road, the driver was constantly blowing the horn. On hearing the horn, the girl ran away; but the deceased having got confused could not do so. He was knocked down; and he died there instantaneously.

At an inquest held on Saturday the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death by extensive fracture of the base of the skull due to the deceased's having been accidentally knocked down by a motor van.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF NAIL WOUND

About 20 days ago, Raghu Ladu (35) a Hindu Carpenter residing at Koli Wadi, Mazgaon was accidentally hurt by a nail on his leg while he was working in the Nickel Company at Mazgaon. He did not go to any Hospital but applied some ointment and was apparently getting better. But as he was suffering from cramp he was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Thursday. He died on Saturday at 1 a.m. in the Hospital.

As the injury was a result of an accident for which nobody was to blame, no inquest was held.

BAD CHARACTERS DEPORTED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S FIRM ACTION.

Consequent upon complaints made by merchants and grain dealers, residing at Mughbat Kandewadi, in the Girgaum area, Mr. Kelly, the police commissioner has ordered six men, all Mahrattas, peremptorily to be served with notices of deportation and to leave Bombay City forthwith. For months past, these men carried on a campaign of terrorism in the area, molesting merchants and other businessmen and the fear they inspired into the residents of the locality deterred any witness from giving evidence against them in any Court of Law. Quite recently they were charged by the police on various counts before Mr. Khandalawalla, the fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum, but the usual order of "discharged for want of evidence" had emboldened these men to an extent which made them laugh at the law. The recent order of the police commissioner has been welcomed by the residents of the Girgaum area, who will heave a sigh of relief at the news. Under the police act, the police are empowered to deport people who habitually wander about in gangs and against whom reasonable suspicion exisd of being concerned in unlawful occupations.

GERMERSHIEM AFFAIR.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE'S LENIENCY.

ALL SENTENCES REMITTED

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Paris.—President Doumergue has signed a decree remitting all sentences against the six Germans in connection with the Germershiem affair.—Reuter.

REDEEM THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

MR. BARUCHA'S APPEAL.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dadar was held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding, when the following resolution was passed solemnly, the audience standing:

"This meeting of the citizens of the G Ward held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee has heard with horror the shocking news of the dastardly murder of Swami Shraddhanandji, and condemns the said cowardly act, and places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained by the nation."

In moving the above resolution Mr. B. F. Bharucha after paying a glowing tribute to the departed leader, exhorted the audience, the people and the leaders to put their energy and whole weight to blot out the curse of untouchability and unapproachability and redeem the so-called depressed class people from their present deplorable state, thus completing the work that Swami Shraddhananda loved and took up as the mission of his life.

The meeting authorised the president to communicate the above resolution to Prof. Indra with the expression of sympathy in the sad bereavement that has befell him and his relatives.

SRI RAMKRISHNA MISSION

ASHRAM SHRINE OPENED

It was an imposing function that marked the opening ceremony of the Shrine of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission at Khar, Santa Cruz, on Sunday morning, by Swami Shivananda, President of the institution.

A Bhjana procession of the South Indians started from the Khar Station with devotional strains of "kirtans" and they were joined at the Ashram by a band of Marathi bhajankars.

The Shrine itself is a neat, little room with an ante-chamber on the first floor of a tiny building with a verandha overlooking a distant view of the hills, the model suburb on either side and the sea to the West. The "piddh," in which a small photograph of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was installed, was of black wood finish and seemed a miniature temple with the usual dome.

The pleasant function was brought to a close after an imposing religious ceremony.

AFRICAN QUESTION

DRAFT RESOLUTION BEFORE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

PANDU CONGRESS CAMP (Gauhati), Dec. 25.

It is understood the draft resolution that would be placed before the Congress Subjects Committee on the African Question, first refers to the poll-tax which it condemns as demonstrating that British Imperialism means the conservation of European interests and a decrease of Indian interests, liberty and aspirations. The resolution welcomes the Round Table Conference in Cape Town, and prays for divine blessings on its labours. It thanks Mr. Andrews for his efforts and authorises the Congress President to convey a message to General Hertzog, Sir Muhamed Habibullah.—A. P.

U. P. ELECTION DISPUTES.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 25.

The arbitration Committee appointed to settle the election dispute of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee sat this morning at Dr. Moonje's camp. All the three arbitrators Dr. Moonje, Babu Rajendraprasad and Mr. K. S. Roy were present. A great deal of discussions and arguments by the rival Congress Committees representatives were advanced and the arbitrators could not come to a definite decision. They gave the verdict pending the final decision of the Committee, that those members of the All-India Congress Committee whose names had been sent by Maulana Shaukat Ali would attend the Subjects committee's meeting.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

SUB. COMMITTEE OF WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

PANDU CONGRESS CAMP, (Gauhati), Dec. 25.

The Sub-Committee of the Working Committee consisting of Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sen-Gupta and another, met two hours before the resembling of the Subjects Committee to-day to discuss the draft resolution relating to the Congress Programme.—A. P.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S STATEMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CRUISERS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Washington.—President Coolidge has made a statement, reiterating that move for the increase of Navy by 10 cruisers is merely meant to round off the Navy and not to stir up competitive naval construction. Referring to his proposal that the United States should call another Armaments Conference, he says, that the reduction of armaments either through the proposed League of Nations Disarmament Conference or through another Washington Conference would tend to reduce taxation throughout the world and enable Europe to reach earlier economic stability. The Proposed Conference which is suggested by the United States should deal with the matters left undecided by the previous Conference.

American marines have been landed at Puerta Cabezas, Capital of Nicaragua with instructions to protect American lives and property.—Reuter.

THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

SIR V, SASSOON DISCUSSES WITH I.C.C.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Sir Victor Sassoon was invited to meet the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, last week, for an informal discussion on the burning topic of the day. Regarding the Currency and Exchange question,—Sir Victor Sassoon emphasized the importance of avoiding spoiling a good case like that for the 1/4d ratio by exaggerating facts or making claims which were not justified. He pointed out that the statement that India lost 45 crores a year through the 1/6 ratio was not justified. What India lost was the extra 12½ per cent which has to be remitted on interest and capital remitted abroad (less investments of Indians abroad remitted back to India) and also on Rupee pensions and Provident Funds. The balance was a transfer between interests inside the country such as the creditor and debtor interests.

The statement also made that the Agriculturist lost in two ways both by getting less Rupees for his product and also paying higher taxation was also unjustified. He lost through receiving less Rupees and having to pay the *same* amount of taxation.

The most difficult point to deal with was when he was asked how it was that so many clever and eminent people upheld the 1/6 ratio. Sir Victor had not exaggerated opinion of his own mental gifts but considered he possessed a modicum of commonsense and had asked his friends in the business world to answer this one question.

If India benefits by a higher exchange due to the fact that she owes sterling with the result that a higher ratio means fewer rupees to pay for a given number of pounds sterling and the fact that a higher ratio means an increased real return to all fixed wage carners by reducing the price of imports to the consumer, why is it that England who owes more money to America than is owed to her by India, and has a larger proportion of her population on fixed wages and further import the bulk of her food and is therefore vitally interested in low import prices which must benefit the consumer, stopped deflation when the pound reached pre-war par and did not establish a higher ratio and thus procure the benefits India is now alleged to possess. He had never received a reply which could satisfactorily answer his question.

DEATH BY HEART FAILURE

Natha Matabadul, a mill worker employed in the Textile Mill, got injured while working on the machine on the 17th instant. He had a wound on his left eye brow about 1 1-2 inches in length. He was treated by Dr. Dadyburjor, the medical officer of the mill and was almost cured by the 23rd instant. But he was feeling very weak and was also getting fever. He suddenly died at 11 p.m. on the 23rd night.

At an inquest held on Saturday, Dr. Dadyburjor giving evidence stated that the deceased was often treated by him for malaria etc. and when he was first treated, witness had examined his body and had found that his heart was not quite sound.

The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death by heart failure.

VOLUNTEERS KEEP CROWD IN CONTROL.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

When the procession passed along streets, the volunteers did their best to keep the crowd in control but it was difficult to make that vast sea of humanity to sit peacefully.

Swamiji's body, after the usual Samajic "Havan," was conveyed to the bier made of chandan wood by leading Samajic and Hindu leaders. After the "Havana" was over the people dispersed.

A complete film has been taken of the funeral procession.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

"Sir George Lloyd"—the dredger, says a correspondent, is "sick" but Bombay is not sorry. We would like to warn him, however, against premature satisfaction over the fact that "Sir George Lloyd" cannot dredge any more.

* * * *

One does not know. Dredgers have a way of consuming a lot of money on repairs, and Governments irresponsive to public opinion and with full control over the public finances, have a way of proceeding to repair them irrespective of cost. It is the taxpayer who has to foot the bill and not the "experts".

* * *

If "Sir George Lloyd" and his cousin "Kalu" and another minor cousin of his are brought into action again for some future "working season," the "filling in" will proceed verily, and the tax-payer will have to "shell out" very considerably. So let us not breathe a sigh of relief only because "Sir George Lloyd" is in great sulks just now.

* * * *

There are two wonderful phrases which resound from every political platform just now. They are very useful. They tide over the difficulty of the orator in search for an attractive appeal. They are "Village Reconstruction" and "the economic organisation of Indian villages." If you want longer time to collect your thoughts and wish to put more pathos and dignity in your argument, use the latter. Say it out slowly—the audience is impressed.

* * * *

Not that the other one is less useful, although a trifle hackneyed. A politically-minded Zemindar in Bengal found it, in fact, of great use. When a certain journalist applied to him for the handsome "loan" of a lakh of rupees for founding a daily paper, he could promptly reply, "My dear—, I am so sorry, but I am giving a lakh to village reconstruction."

* * * *

This week's profound thought: "Indians have much to learn yet in spite of their great and glorious past"—The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. We hope "C. P." has not yet to learn that Indians are quite aware of the fact.

* * * *

The "Madras Mail", it appears, can read the mind of "minorities" in India more deeply than their leaders themselves. In a leading article on the Congress it belabours the Swarajists for an offence which to Nationalist India is a great virtue in them.

"Their persistent war on communal electorates and the activity of certain Hindu organisations have," says the "Mail" "aroused the anxieties of minorities."

* * * *

It certainly arouses the anxieties of Anglo-India when anybody preaches against separating the two great communties, Hindu and Muslim, into two rigid water-tight compartments, but happily there are Muslim leaders who regard such separation as a national evil.

* * *

An old gentleman, as we say in India, from the "mofussil"—was inspecting a London picture gallery. An oil painting featuring two alert, shaggy retrievers attracted his attention. It was entitled "Two dogs—after Landseer." "Well," muttered the old fellow, "I see the two dogs all right, but where be that feller Landseer?"

* * * *

Editress of very "high-brow" weekly (with confused memories of many rejections). "No, Mr. Jones, I can never be yours—at the same time, I hope you will realise that the rejection of a man does not, necessarily, imply lack of merit."

A SPONTANEOUS HARTAL.

NAGPUR MEETING RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

The whole Hindu Nagpur was struck with deep horror at the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand. The people observed a spontaneous hartal on Saturday. In the evening, a monster public meeting attended by about 7,000 people was held in the Town Hall lawns, Sir S. M. Chitnavis presiding. Several speeches were made and finally a resolution was passed, all standing, expressing sense of horror and indignation at and strongly condemning the brutal and dastardly murder of the great Hindu leader, expressing their great apprehension that the act is an outcome of an organisation to thwart the progress of the Hindu Community and calling upon the Hindus to unite and carry on Swamiji's cherished life work with redoubled vigour. The resolution also expressed appreciation of the unique courage shown by the gallant servant Dhramsing who so nobly risked his life for his master.—Free Press.

AT GAUHATI.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 25.

The Arya Samajists at their pandal held a public meeting this evening to express condolence at the death of Swami Shraddhananda. Pandit Sankarnath, President of the Arya Samaj, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam, presided over the meeting and paid a warm tribute to the Swami's sacrifice for the country and religion. His labours, he said, for the uplift of the depressed classes were universally recognised. Mr. Purushuttamdas Tandan said, the Swami had advanced his cause by his lifeblood and hoped his followers would complete his work. After the several speakers had addressed the meeting, the following resolution was adopted: This meeting of Hindus assembled in Arya Samajist Pandal in Gauhati, records its heartfelt grief at the cowardly murder of the revered Swami Shraddhanand and prays to Almighty God that He may give peace to the great departed soul and wisdom to the murderer and instigators of the murder.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY DECEMBER 27, 1926.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

COUNCIL POLICY.

"With the greatest fervour and in all humility I would appeal to all leaders, all groups of workers and all schools of thought, in and outside the Congress, to put aside all differences for one brief year and stand together as comrades in arms determined to win freedom. We all, whether Swarajists, Responsivists, Independents or others, long for unity; and none among us is anxious to emphasise or perpetuate differences. But we all long equally ardently for Swaraj. May I, therefore, request, all friends, whether they agree or not with all that I have said, to see if it is not possible to reconcile the longing for unity with the longing for Swaraj without affecting either and in such a way and by such methods as shall amaze and baffle and discomfit the Governments in India and in England at this critical hour."

With these touching and memorable words, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar concluded his message to the Congress delegates assembled from all parts of India at Gauhati yesterday. They, indeed, enunciate the cardinal principles of unity among ourselves and resistance to Government which permeate the whole of his shrewd and brilliant address. The impartial and even-minded presentation of the sovereign aims of the Indian nationalist movement and the royal road by which they should be pursued, that the President has given in his speech, will, we have no doubt, immediately rank Mr. Iyengar amongst the greatest of statesmen we have the honour of having amongst us. For, let us remember that the whole political atmosphere of the country is seething with partisan distrust and communal spirit and an untoward word or even a wrong syllable may have given the Congress a signal to break up into hostile camps. But the past record of Mr. Iyengar, in spite of some inevitable features of party leadership, had led us to hope that once summoned to the high office of the Presidentship of the Congress, he would have no difficulty in subordinating the interests of his party to those of the country; and we sincerely congratulate him on the distinguished success he has achieved—on an occasion when the institution of the Congress itself is on a trial—by taking at once a dispassionate and an exalted view of our political situation while maintaining an unshaken faith in India's high destiny and an undaunted determination to win Swaraj for the millions of the land.

Generous Statesmanship

A speech pitched in such a high key is likely, indeed, to disappoint those partisan spirits who, pehaps, expected the President to be a mouth-piece of their prejudices and to begin his speech by pronouncing an anathema on the Responsivists. Nothing, indeed, would have been easier in taking a resume of last year's activities and specially in reviewing the results of the last elections. But, having denounced at the very outset the Government's disgraceful reply to the National Demand and the farce of the Muddiman Committee, the President had no hesitation, after expressing his gratification at the Congress successes in Madras, Behar and Bengal, in stating that "if in some provinces our success has not been as great, it is solely due to the fact that Congressmen there were divided amongst themselves." And those who have made of their monopoly of nationalism an instrument for denouncing all who may be connected even with legitimate communal activities and who have poured the vials of their wrath on Pandit Malaviya's party for routing the Swarajists in North India, will be surprised to read in the President's speech that "the results of the elections in the Punjab and the United Provinces are as much due to serious divisions among Congressmen as to the confusion created by communal cries" and that "the number of Congress candidates that succeeded on the Cawnpore ticket is larger than the number that succeeded on the Hindu communal ticket." Thus the President has wisely combined generosity with statesmanship in including the Responsivists and the Independents in the charmed circle of Congressmen. He has also been sagacious enough not to say anything about the endorsement or the burial of the Sabarmati Pact, though it is well-known that he was one of those who, mostly we presume on constitutional grounds, advised the All-India Committee to scrap it.

A Masterly Exposure.

After laying down the premises in such an admirable manner, the President proceeded to elaborate his political thesis with the genius of a constitutional lawyer. He has treated us to a masterly exposition—or shall we say exposure?—of "Dyarchy and the rest of the political apparatus (including Provincial Governments and the Government of India) established by the Reforms Act," and indirectly given a timely rebuke to the Government and the people alike. He has told the Government that the present constitution has been given the very best trial under the most auspicious circumstances and has at last been found woefully faulty and vicious. For it "was worked by various groups of moderate or progressive politicians 'soberly and wholeheartedly' during the period of the first Councils" and that "in the period of second Councils in many provinces and notably in Bombay and Madras, groups of politicians worked the constitution exactly in the way in which they were required to do,....the opposition by the Swarajists (being) in strictness only a Parliamentary Opposition except in Bengal and Central Provinces." The President had also no difficulty in demonstrating the viciousness of the whole of the present system by recalling the apologetic words of the Lord Birkenhead and the evidence and reports of the Muddiman Committee. But he has not asked us to rely on other peoples' opinions. He has marshalled his arguments against the present system, provincial and central, with such ability and incisive logic as to silence all the official apologists. He has first shown how the arbitrary powers of the Governor as the "Constitutional Dictator" and the privileged position of the Civil Service which also supplies executive councillors, combined with the undemocratic constitution of the Legislative Councils, help to make the working of the Provincial Government thoroughly autocratic and vicious, and his twelve points on the administration of transferred departments are certain to be quoted with telling effect by all the Nationalist members of the Provincial Councils. His denunciation of the constitution of the Central Goverment is even more scathing, making as it does three-fourths of the expenditure of Government non-votable by the Assembly and vesting the Governor-General with extraordinary powers to restore rejected items and certify rejected bills with the help of a slavish second chamber. And he concludes this part of his address by appealing to the Congress to fight for a complete reversal of this fraudulent system and for the acceptance, in the first instance, of the famous peace terms offered by Desabandhu Das in his Faridpur speech. demanding a satisfactory constitutional advance and the release of political detenues of Bengal as well as the Sikh prisoners of Punjab.

Grave Warning

But, scrutinised minutely, the President's analysis is meant also to give a rebuke, however gentle. to his fellow-Swarajists. It has, indeed, become a fashion these days to make such a fetish of destroying dyarchy as very nearly to ignore all the other faults of the present system of government. The fact that it was possible to wreck the Ministries in Bengal and C. P. and to make a spectacular display of the death of dyarchy has lent a false and a fictitious charm to this view. For the President has definitely stated that "we frequently make Dyarchy the gravamen of our charge against the Reform Act as if its removal alone will mend all our troubles" and that "the mere transfer of reserved subjects to additional ministers on the same statutory conditions as at present govern transferred subjects will not improve matters." These words are, indeed, clear and unambiguous. They are meant as a grave warning against adopting the same old tactics and deriving satisfaction at the display of mere fire-works. Those who still insist on clinging to these tactics will vainly search the whole speech from cover to cover for deriving the consolation of finding a single passage or a single phrase advising them to destroy the ministries and to wreck the Reforms though both have been condemned in unmitigated terms. More. The President has, while not advising the acceptance of offices, emphasized the fact that "the power of an Opposition (albeit Parliamentary) though indirect is very real and much more effective than the power of the Ministers and that if we are disciplined and energetic and in sufficient numbers, we can carry out our (of course constructive) policy and programme more effectively than the Ministers". Thus the old party cries of "Walk-out" and indiscriminate obstruction are ruled out and the President addresses himself to the question of future work in and outside the Councils in an eminently sane and constructive manner.

Wanted Provincial Autonomy.

This view is thoroughly borne out by the six suggestions that he has placed before the Congress regarding the much-vexed question of Council policy. And we hasten to express our gratification at finding that at least four out of the six suggestions are clearly acceptable to all political parties in the country. As we stated only on Saturday last, all parties are pledged "to throw out all enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its power" and "to move and support measures which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life" in all its aspects. The interests of our downtrodden peasantry and our sweated workers are also dear to the hearts of all parties. Controversy is, therefore, likely to rage only on the first two propositions, not to accept offices and to "refuse supplies and throw out budgets (unless otherwise directed by the All India Working Committee)," especially the latter. Now the first point can also be easily saved from unnecessary controversy in view of the fact brought out by the President himself that "in no province is the Congress party in the Council in such an absolute majority as to be able to take office and dictate terms to the head of the Government and to the reserved half." Moreover Ministers have already been appointed in most provinces and hence the Congress will be well advised to drop a controversial subject on which its decision can only accentuate bitterness between the warring parties. Thus the only crucial question which can be usefully discussed and amicably solved is the policy of Congress members towards the budgets and votes for supplies. But has not the President stated that even during the last three years the Swarajist members of the Councils have fairly worked in the manner of a Parliamentary opposition and also that no fundamental change was necessary in their past policy? So if "walk-outs" are not to be attempted again and Ministers not to be threatened with extinction—and it does not appear likely from the President's views—why should the Congress members be compelled to throw out all items of budgets or supplies instead of giving discriminating support or opposition to these, specially in view of the other standards enunciated by the President himself? We, therefore, earnestly hope that no hard and fast mandate will be given on this very important question and that Congress members of all Councils will be given suitable freedom to shape their policies in view of special conditions.

Wise Counsel.

The President rightly emphasized the urgent necessity of organising Congress Committees from villages upwards and of promoting various items of constructive work. Nor did he fail to draw pointed attention to other political questions, of Currency and Exchange, Mercantile Marine and the training of Indians' Service on high seas. These we shall deal with on a subsequent occasion. For the present our review of the vital political questions dealt with in the Presidential address will convince all fair-minded readers that while trying to preserve the continuity of the Congress policy regarding the Councils, he has implicitly suggested many substantial changes in it with a view to provide a common programme for all parties. His is indeed a wise counsel which the Congress should follow. And we sincerely hope the illustrious president and his devoted band of followers from South India will strain every nerve to see that the Congress keeps to the middle course chalked out by them and is not rushed into dark and dangerous waters and it is our earnest prayer that their efforts will be crowned with fitting success.

THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

The tragic end of the saintly life of Swami Shraddhand has, once again, brought into relief the fact that the most pressing problem that Indian leaders have to face is not what the national programme of Council work should be but how the evil spirit of communalism is to be exorcised. Moving speeches were made in the Subjects Committee of the Congress about the death of the Swami and Mahatma Gandhi summed up all that could be said on the sad theme when he declared that unbreakable unity between Hindus and Muslims was the only fitting monument to his memory. This is not the first time such sentiments have been expressed by leaders of Indian opinion. We would, however, be false to the memory of the departed leader, if we merely contented ourselves with the expression of goodwill without taking concerted measures to translate that goodwill into the reality of perfect understanding between the two communities. The country expects that the leaders who have gathered at Gauhati will not disperse without making an earnest beginning towards the adoption of such measures. Their task is made much easy by the lead which the President has given by clear and emphatic enunciation of fundamental truths which those who attempt to seek a permanent settlement of the communal question must unceasingly propagate if they wish to succeed in their attempt. The first and foremost of these truths is that "no great and long-established religion gains in truth, beauty or spirituality with any increase in its census figures". Once this truth is realised by the fanatics and zealots on both sides, the movements for conversion and re-conversions will cease to have in their eyes that needlessly alarming aspect which leads to bitterness between the two communities and men's minds will be prepared for the reception of the other vital truth that "neither foreign Governments nor self-governments, neither democracies nor autocracies can destroy that seed of faith which is in everyone of us, that inspired interpretation of the universe to which one clings for guidance and solace in this world and for salvation in the next." Those are not true Hindus or true Muslims who allow their minds to be swayed by the interested and misguided cry of "Religion in danger" or the pusillanimous fear of Muslim Raj or Hindu Raj. "Neither Hinduism nor Islam," the President declared, "derives or requires strength either from the present or from any future Government." Mr. Srinivas Iyengar has rendered a distinct service to the country by asking his countrymen to examine the communal question in the right perspective. If, as he says, intensive propaganda, sincere and persuasive clearly analyses the fallacies underlying it, communalism will go to the wall and even communal zealots will begin to realize that "the best way of advancing politically one's own community is to raise the status of all communities as a whole." It is for the Congress and its leaders to organise such propaganda in every part of the country.

KANARA GRIEVANCES.

The district of Kanara has ever been the Cinderella of the Bombay Presidency. It is getting poorer and poorer, its principal occupation, agriculture, is yearly deteriorating, thanks to the ruinous Forest policy which we have often deplored in these columns; and as a result the district is being steadily depopulated. On the one hand, the forest is allowed to encroach upon arable land; and, on the other, sea water, running through the numerous creeks, ruins the best adjoining fields for want of strong bunds. These facts have been often and often brought to the notice of Government, and the evils have been acknowledged by the highest officials who have cared to notice them; but the evils continue. As a recent instance, the old bund at Barolli in the sea-coast taluka of Honavar having given way, the poor landlords of the locality are trying to build a new one. But as most of them are very poor and have suffered terribly from recent floods and the ruined condition of the old bund, they could subscribe only Rs. 2,000, whereas the minimum amount needed was Rs. 7,000. Moved by the plight of the ryots, the Trustees of the Wadia Charities donated Rs. 2,500 for the purpose. The people applied to Government for the remaining sum of Rs. 1,500, but Goverment have turned a deaf ear to the appeal. The bund insures Government's land revenue to the extent of about a thousand rupees annually, besides giving security to an extensive block of fertile land measuring 300 acres. On account of similar policy of neglect in the past no less than 20,000 acres of good arable land have gone out of cultivation. A bold policy of moderate subsidies could ensure both land revenue and the welfare of the people. But though officials themselves in the Revenue and Agricultural Departments have acknowledged this, the final result has all along been cold and studied neglect. The people have already begun to suspect that Government are out to convert the whole district into forest area. It is already half a wilderness now, wild pigs having a merry time of it! If Government prefer teak wood to the ryots, it will be kind for them to give clear and timely notice.

THE CONFERENCE IN CAPE TOWN

THE DURBAN PANIC: HOW THE CONFERENCE IS AFFECTED

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

It may be said "How does all this affect the political question and the Round Table Conference". It should not be difficult to see that this small-pox epidemic will be a most serious factor of all at the Conference unless the whole atmosphere of hostility caused by the epidemic is changed or modified. It would be used as the strongest weapon at the Conference itself by the anti-Asiatic Party in attacking the Indian question.

Strength of Anti-Asiatic Feeling.

It is difficult in India to understand the strength of this feeling in a new country which the whole population have adopted in this newly rising town with its remarkably clean and tidy models of town planning. The small groups of European houses built on town planning schemes of the Corporation are a perfect joy to look at for their neatness and cleanness. The European inhabitants also keep them spotless and tidy. The the little grass lawns in front with their trim borders and carefully watered flower-beds add beauty to the picture. To turn from these to the filthy corrugated iron shacks bordering on them belonging to non-Europeans it itself a standing example always present before their minds of what they like and what they dislike in others. Unless the Indians can understand this by education they are likely to offend in all soree of little ways which may easily be avoided. The Europeans themselves are chiefly to blame for the present lack of initiative in this respect among the Indians for upto the present the Indians have had not a single chance. While the White children have been scrupulously educated, the Indian children have been almost scrupulously neglected.

Deliberate Neglect.

I use the word scruptuously in both cases, because I am afraid there has been something deliberate in the neglect of Indian education. We have to overcome a mass of White prejudice among the Europeans who still believe that if Indians are educated, the bread will be taken out of their own mouths by the educated Indians. They do not realise that in a comparatively empty country every new bread winner helps to win bread not only for himself but for his neighbour at the same time.

While I believe the decision has been right to hold the Conference at Cape Town and nowhere else, at the same time the Indian problem centres in Durban and its sub-urbs. Half of the whole of the Indian population in South Africa is to be found in an area which might be contained in a map of 20 square miles, having the sea border on one side and a 20 miles square by land with Durban at the centre of the sea border. For to the North and South of Durban alike and also inland, the Indians cluster. If a census were taken, I believe this 20 mile square would be found to contain at least half of the whole Indian population of South Africa, therefore to solve the Indian question at Cape Town there must be a solution which exactly fits Durban and its environments.

A Humanitarian Problem.

The more I have studied the question the more clear it is to me that it is not a political question in the first instance, but rather a humanitarian problem, namely to elevate a depressed community by means of education and proper housing arrangements. I know that all human improvement must proceed from within, but there are certain things that our modern world has found absolutely necessary in order to give the instinct of improvement a start. The two that are most vital are educational facilities and decent domestic arrangements. With regard to the inner urge for self-improvement, there can be no question that the Indian community in South Africa has this urge within to a remarkable degree of intensity, but nothing can be more pitiable than the state of things to-day where this desire for self-improvement is stunted and dwarfed and even astrophied by lack of use.

During this small-pox epidemic, I have been considering very deeply these two problems of housing and education. They are more immediately important than the political problem with regard to franchise rights and other benefits which are admirable in their own way, but can hardly be effectively used unless the ground work is already prepared through the education of children and proper housing of the poor.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Great Constitutional Monarch.

In the death of Emperor Yoshihito Japan has lost a great consititutional monarch. He was a worthy and loyal interpreter of the ideas of democratic rule and the need for rapidly converting Japan into a Westernised State which the Elder Statesmen of the Meiji era sedulously preached. It is true that Government in Japan remains at present largely in oligarchic hands, but the Emperor never sought to win over a section of the oligarchy to himself and strengthen autocratic rule. On the contrary his impulses and actions were always in the direction of liberalising the administration. He ascended the throne at a time when Japan had for the first time made herself feared and, therefore, respected, as the mighty victor over Tzarist Russia and during his regime her status in international politics steadily improved. He leaves to his heir an excellent tradition of unostentatious service to his people and to the people themselves the memory of a career during which he carefully watched over their progress towards an ordered democracy.

Second-hand Warnings.

On his return home from his arduous labours at the Imperial Conference the Maharajah of Burdwan says that he had been watching the recent general elections in India "with great concern." Very wisely he did not wish to commit himself to making any further statement in the interview a "Chronicle" representative had with him, but one statement he did feel obliged to make. He warned "his friends in politics" that no British cabinet whatever its party complexion would permit "tinkering of matters relating to law and order." After this second-hand threat, the Maharaja hastened to add a sentiment with which he has evidently became thoroughly familiar owing to its being trotted out on most post-prandial occasions in England when a word must be said for India, the sentiment that British statesmanship will not swerve from "the declaration of faith and hope" which were the basis of the Montford Reforms. The Maharaja may share the faith and the hope, but why can he not have the charity to remember that Indian nationalists are not against "law and order"?

Indians Abroad.

The Kenya Defence Force Bill has been postponed to the next session of the Council in view of much controversy and opposition to the Bill. But it does not appear that this is a concession to Indian opposition. The Government has practically determined to exclude Asiatics from the Force in spite of their earnest desire to join the latter and do their duty by the Colony. Racial discrimination is again to be the rule and it bids fair to invade almost every sphere of political or social activity. Segregation, Poll Tax, and now on the top of these, exclusion from the Defence Force—these are only a few of the methods of harassing Indians out of the Colony. It is said that the White Settlers' Association is conspiring to oust the Indians even from the District Local Committees. There is no doubt that the East African Indian National Congress which will meet at Mombasa in Xmas week, will consider all these grievances and will put up a good fight. A Grand Remonstrance is being signed by thousands of Indians in the Colony. But in view of the interests of Indians abroad being assailed in every direction, it is necessary that the Indian National Congress should give much more attention to their distress. And, as in this respect all Asiatics are fellow-sufferers, the Congress should take every possible step to promote All-Asiatic solidarity.

An Enlightened Foreign Policy.

It is an illuminating comment upon the genuine desire of the Afghan authorities to utilise talent wherever it is found in contrast with the denial of higher technical appointments in India to Indians by the Government here, that Captain Patwardhan was welcomed in the Afgan Air Force. The Government of King Amanullah has been keen on equipping its military resources in the most efficient manner and yet developing a policy of peaceful relations with other Powers. The texts of the treaty of neutrality and mutual non-aggression which it concluded in August with the Soviet shows how keen is its desire to affirm "that the only right and safe policy for Afghanistan is to be content with her own rights." Afgan papers recently published the full text of the treaty of friendship between Germany and Afganistan which was signed in March last at Berlin. It also bears the impress of the desire of Afganistan "to be friendly wit everyone who respects her rights. and to help in return everyone who helps her interests." Afganistan refuses thus to be in anybody's leading strings and wishes to pursue an enlightened foreign policy of her own. British Imperialism is hardly likely to relish this. It will relish this as little as the idea of an Asiatic Federation which was favourably received by Deshbandhu Das and which is emphatically welcomed by the President of the Gauhati Congress. Progressive and free Asiatic nations like Afganistan can alone help in giving concrete form to the idea of such a Federation.

UNBREAKABLE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

THE ONLY FITTING MONUMENT TO SHRADHANAND.

TRIBUTES IN ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION BEFORE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

Day by day the skies are getting clearer for unity in the Congress, wires our Special Representative from the Congress Camp

The All-India Congress Committee met on Friday night and after a heated debate passed a resolution by 40 votes to 36 raising the delegates fees from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

The Committee paid its tribute to the memory of Swami Shraddhanand. Moving speeches were made by Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar. The trend of the speeches was, that, in the words of the Mahatma an unbreakable unity between Hindus and Muslims was the only fitting tribute to the memory of the departed patriot. If the crime be expiated by a Muslim's blood, Maulana Mahomed Ali said he was prepared to shed his own blood.

The Sub-Committee of the Working Committee placed before the Subjects Committee the resolution of Pandit Motilal who moved it urging the Congressmen in legislatures not to accept Ministerships or offices in the gift of the Government until a satisfactory response to the national demand is made by Government, and to refuse supplies (except in some special cases) and throw out the Budget, until such a response is made by Government.

Mr. Sambamurti moved an amendment that Congressmen should permanently walk out of the legislature. The amendment was withdrawn.

The Working Committee placed before the Subjects Committee the resolution of Pandit Motilal who moved it urging the Congressmen in legislatures not to accept Ministerships or offices in the gift of the Government until a satisfactory response to the national demand is made by Government, and to refuse supplies (except in some special cases) and throw out the Budget, until such a response is made by Government.''

On the motion of a Bengal delegate the Committee accepted an amendment that until there was a satisfactory response from Government, Congressmen should, besides refusing to accept Ministerships, oppose the formation of ministries by other parties.

FORMATION OF MINISTRY TO BE OPPOSED

(From Our Special Representative).

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 24.

The Subjects Committee met at eight Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Nearly hundred and twenty-five members of the All-India Congress Committee attended. Gloom and depression seemed to hang over the pavilion. When the proceedings commenced, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviyaji were quietly received all standing and paying their homage. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while opening the proceedings expressed on behalf of the Congress the profoundest sorrow at the lamentable assassination of Shradhanandji.

FITTING MEMORIAL TO SHRADDHANANDJI.

She wanted the Congress to send a message to the family of Shraddhandji expressing unqualified and profound sorrow which all communities felt at the deplorable incident. She besought the Congress to raise a fitting and ever-lasting memorial to the sacred memory of India's greatest son. That memorial, she expressed, ought to be the abiding unity between Hindus and Mahomedans, a memorial that would make the nation indivisible.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the members in a calm yet moving speech. He said he learnt the sad news while in train 'en route' to Gauhati. Lala Lajpatrai had asked him in his telegram whether he should come to Gauhati in view of that deplorable incident. Gandhiji showed the telegram to Pandit Malaviyaji, and the Ali Brothers who were also travelling in the same train. The news was a shock to all. Proceeding, Gandhiji asserted that the death of Swamiji was the death of a triumphant hero. What a good thing it would be, he went on, if all of us would be so fortunate as to get the death of that glorious type. The feeling that the death has created, and the patriotism it had inspired would not have been, had Swamiji died a natural lingering death. The fitting memorial to his memory will be an unbreakable Hindu-Muslim unity. In conclusion, Gandhiji said, his heart was full and he could not say more.

A DEAR SACRIFICE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali condemned the cowardly act of the assassin in the name of all right-thinking men of his community. He said he had no brief for fanatical Mussalmans. He appeared apparently much grieved at that most miserable and dastardly affair. However, continued Mahomed Ali, who has done his beastly deed, has done a great dis-service to his community and to the injunctions of Islam. Nothing can be emphatically condemned by the Mahomedan community in general. That the man should have gone in the name of religion made matters extremely worse. I cannot imagine anything more cruel and cowardly. My heart is overflowing with emotions. Whatever motive of assassin may come forward, I am certain, the deplorable act shall have no justification and the vengeance of heaven will wreck upon the sinner. Maulana Mahomed Ali observed, he had attended the session to urge the Congress to go forward and give a fiercer battle to the common foe. If the proceedings of the Congress he concluded, were overshadowed by an outrage he would be the sorriest person to leave a disunited Congress. He was ready to give his own life if the sin could be expiated by that. He was willing to shed his own blood if that could wash out the unsullied blood of Swami Shraddhanand. He implored the Indians to sacrifice their lives for unity, uplift and liberation of India.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO SWAMI SHRADHANAND

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 24.

The first meeting of the All-India Congress Committee commenced this evening at 9 p.m. over 100 members attending from all parts of India. A large number of visitors including a sprinkling of ladies watched the proceedings. Mrs. Naidu opened the proceedings with a reference to Swami Shraddhanand's death. In her speech Mrs. Naidu said it was difficult for her to pay adequate tribute to Swami Shraddhanand. A prince of patriots, servant of the country, soldier of freedom and friend of the depress[illegible] was not possible to exaggerate the mad, brutal, and cowardly murder, but she appealed to them to remember it was a sin not of the community but of an individual sinner. At the same time they had a right to expect of the leaders of the community, unqualified condemnation of every thought and impulse leading to that hatred which was at the bottom of the crime. Swami Shraddhanand's valiant stand during the days of the Punjab disorders and Rowlatt legislation was admirable. Mrs. Naidu appealed to the country not to be led into despair or thoughts of revenge. The greatest memorial that the Hindus and Muslims and all communties could build up to the memory of Swami Shraddhanand was an abiding Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mrs. Naidu next called Mahatmaji to address a few words.

DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

Mahatmaji speaking in Hindi said, he received the first news of Shraddhanandji's death early this morning in the train. Later on reaching Gauhati he was acquainted with the particulars of the crime and since he had been pressed to speak his mind on the subject, he however found it difficult to speak. He was prepared for it. Looking at it from Swami Shraddanand's standpoint, he could not have had a better death. He had died a hero's death but it was most regrettable from the standpoint of Hindu-Muslim unity. He was sorry he saw no hope of bright prospects for intercommunal unity in the existing conditions. He asked Hindus and Mussalmans to cleanse their hearts all impure thoughts and to work for unity. To him Hinduism with all its shorts comings was his solace.

AN UNISLAMIC CRIME.

Mrs. Naidu next called on Maulana Mahomedali to address the gathering. Maulana Mahomed Ali said his heart was too full to speak at length. He was stunned when he first heard the news. He had not consulted other Muslims but he could say that he was speaking for all right thinking Muslims, when he said that it was a most dastardly crime, inhuman and miserable, for which there could be no justification. It was more deplorable because the assassin was said to have gone to Swamiji in the name of religion, and the crime was the greatest that any Muslim could have done to the Muslim religion and the Muslim community. He came to the Congress in the hope that united Congress will take them forward in the national struggle but no more was it possible without Hindu-Muslim unity. He fervently prayed that the crime, under the shadow of which the Congress met, would not affect the programme of the Congress. The House passed the resolution all standing authorising Mrs. Naidu to convey to Swami Shraddhanand's family the country's deep grief and sympathy.—Free Press.

The House next proceeded to the formal business. It confirmed the minutes of the last meeting, adopted the Annual report and accounts and after discussion of the constitutional defects, adopted a resolution that the delegation fee for this session be recommended to be fixed at Rs. 10. With this, the All-India Congress Committee resolved itself into the Subjects Committee. Formally handing over the reign of office to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Naidu paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's record of achievements and hoped under his lead the Congress will go forward in the battle for freedom from victory to victory. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar acknowledged Mrs. Naidu's compliments and paid a tribute to her valiant services in the discharge of her duties. He referred to Swami Shraddhanand's death paid tribute to Swamiji's services and prayed to Hindus and Mussalmans, to learn a moral from the incident and to build up unity. With this the Committee adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow.—Free Press.

CONGRESS WEEK COMMENCES

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE A. I. C. C

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 24.

The Congress week began to-day with the arrival of the President-elect and the meeting of the Working Committee was followed by the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The A. I. C. C. met at 9 a.m. in the Subjects Committee pandal. Attend-

(Continued on Page 10.)

CHINA AND POWERS.

PROPOSED REVISION OF WASHINGTON TREATY.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM TO POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The proposals submitted by the British Charge d'Affairs at Shanghai to the representatives of the Washinton Treaty Powers are set forth at length in a memorandum, the text of which is now issued. The memorandum points out the difficulties that have arisen in negotiating with China owing to the waning influence of the Peking Government and the growth of a powerful Nationalist Government at Canton. It proposes that the Powers should declare their readiness to negotiate on a revision of the Treaty and all other outstanding questions as soon as the Chinese themselves have constituted a stable authority. In the meantime the Powers are urged to pursue a constructive policy in harmony with the spirit of the "Washington Conference but adapted to meet the present altered circumstances. It is proposed that the idea that the economic and political development of China could only be secured under foreign tutelage should be abandoned and the declaration made of China's rights to enjoy the tariff autonomy as soon as she promulgates a new national tariff.

SEIZURE OF WASHINGTON SUR-TAXES.

Referring to the recent Cantonese seizure of the so-called Washington sur-taxes by levying additional taxes on foreign trade, the memorandum says that Britain very reluctantly joined in the protest for the sake of maintaining the solidarity of the Powers, but she was not satisfied that this was the right policy. The memorandum strongly urges the Powers to authorise immediately a levy of these sur-taxes unconditionally all over China for the benefit of the provinces in which they are actually collected, and presses for a reply on this matter. The memorandum declares that the British Government attach very great importance to the sanctity of the treaties, but believe that this principle will be best maintained by a sympathetic adjustment of the treaty rights to the equitable claims of the Chinese people.—Reuter.

BELGIAN ADHERENCE TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Brussels.—The Foreign Minister M. Vandervelde, declared that he adhered to the British proposals regarding sur-taxes and also in carrying out, in a very liberal spirit, the recommendations of the extra-Territoriality Commission.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BLUEJAKETS LANDED AT RIO GRANDE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Washington.—The State Department has announced that American bluejackets have been landed in the district of Rio Grande, Nicaragua to protect American life and property.—Reuter.

WINTERTOH AT BENARES.

BENARES, Dec. 28.

Earl Winterton is expected here on the 28th inst.

BRITAIN'S PRECARIOUS POSITION

WILL INDIA GET DOMINION STATUS?

HON. BERTRAND RUSSEL PESSIMISTIC

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Writing in the "Hindu Annual", just published, on the future development of Asia, the Hon. Bertrand Russel says. "In India, the dominion of Great Britain is becoming more and more precarious, and is likely to fall if Great Britain becomes involved in another first class war. Of course, it would be possible to prevent this catastrophe, from a British point of view, by a liberal policy towards India, provided this were carried to the length of conceding Dominion status. But I see no likelihood of this happening. National dangers have made the British less, not more, liberal, and the statesmanship demanded by the new situation seems to be lacking.—A. P.

TWO BRITISH MACHINES REACH CAIRO

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Cairo.—Two British Bristol-Jupiter machines have arrived here. Reuter's correspondent, who dent, who was on board the second machine which arrived before the first, says that the actual flying time for 2,965 miles from London was 26 hours and 12 minutes. Occupants of both the liners flew over Vesuvius at a height of 4,000 feet, and had a splendid view of the flames and sulphurous smoke rising from the craters, The flight over the Libyan desert was uneventful in spite of the warnings against hostile Bedouins and Senussi. The first machine flew 8,000 feet up, and the second at the request of two lady passengers flew lower and the occupants espied Nomads armed with rifles taking up a circular formation on spotting the aeroplane.—Reuter.

DO AWAY WITH CASTE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The "crucifixion" of Swamiji should not and shall not go in vain. Hindus must rouse themselves from their long sleep. All leaders must think it their duty to think of nothing else but to bring about reform in Hindu religion in such a way as will be accepted by all and remove the curse of caste. The masses must give up their bigotry for certain outward forms now known as religion for Heaven's sake and save the nation which is sliding down to the Devil's Depth. With the leprous sore of caste in the Hindu body of India all the talk about "Hindu Sangathan" and "Shudhi" and Swarajya sounds not only hollow but disgusting. Then, only fruit of crucifixion will be reaped and not by seeking blood for blood.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. SHRINGARPURE.

December 26.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Right Hon. Earl Winterton, Countess Winterton and staff left Bombay for Calcutta by Nagpur Mail of the G.I.P. Ry., on Sunday afternoon. His Lordship boarded the train at Bori Bunder where a fairly large crowd was present to see him off, the chief of those being Sir Robert Maclean and Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

STATUS OF INDIAN PRINCESSES.

A TALE OF WOE BY ONE OF THEM

READ TOMORROW'S "CHRONICLE."

THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

GANDHIJI ON THE OUTRAGE.

NOT A HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

"WE ARE ON OUR TRIAL."

In his article to the next issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi makes a psycho-analysis of the Delhi outrage and traces the evil to its very source.

In making a powerful appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity he says "We are on our trial. Let us not ascribe the crime of an individual to a whole community. Let us not harbour the spirit of retaliation. Let us not think of the wrong as done by a Mussalman against a Hindu, but of an erring-brother against a hero."

Many condolence meetings were held in the city in which resolutions condemning the dastardly act were passed.

LEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has written the following article under the heading "Shraddhanandji the Martyr," for the next issue of "Young India".—

"The expected has happened. Swami Shraddhanandji passed a day or two at the Satyagrah Ashram at Sabarmati now about 6 months ago and told me in the course of his conversations that he often received letters threatening his life. Where is the reformer who has not a price put upon his head? There was therefore nothing untoward in his getting the letters. And there is nothing untoward in the assassination having taken place. Swamiji was a reformer. He was a man of action not of words. His was a living belief. He had suffered for it. He was bravery personaified. He never quailed before danger. He was a warrior and a warrior loves to die not on a sick bed but on the battlefield.

MARTYR'S DEATH.

Shraddhanandji became seriously ill about a month ago, and Dr. Ansari as his physician was giving him all the loving attention he was capable of giving. The telegram I received from his son Prof. Indra, in reply to my inquiry at the beginning of the month was, that he was better and that he wanted my love and prayer, both of which he had before the asking. God had willed for him a martyr's death and so though he was still on his sickbed, he died at the hands of an assasin, who had asked to be admitted to Swamiji's presence, for the purpose of holding a religious discourse on Islam. He was admitted at the Swamiji's instance and under the pretence of wanting water to quench his thirst, he had Swamiji's faithful servant, Dharamsingh sent out to fetch water and in the absence of the servant deposited two death wounds in the patient's breast, as he was lying in his bed.

A WARRIOR.

We have not the last words of the Swamiji, but if I knew him at all I have no doubt that he prayed to his God to forgive him who knew not he was doing anything wrong. In the language of the Gita, therefore, happy the warrior who achieves such a blessed death. Death is at any time blessed but it is twice blessed for a warrior who dies for his cause, i.e., truth. Death is no friend. He is the truest of friends. He delivers us from agony. He helps us against ourselves. He ever gives us new chances, new hopes. He is, like sleep, a sweet restorer. Yet is customary to mourn when a friend dies. The custom has no operation when the death is that of a martyr? I cannot, therefore mourn over this death. He and his death are to be envied. For, though Shraddhanandji is dead, he is yet living. He is living in a truer sense than when he moved about in our midst in his giant body. The family in which he was born, the nation to which he belonged, are to be congratulated on so glorious a death as this. He lived a hero. He had died a hero.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

But there is another side to the shield. I regard myself as a friend of the Mussalmans. They are my blood brothers. Their wrongs are my wrongs. I share their sorrows and their joys. Any evil deed done by a Mussalman hurts me as much as that done by a Hindu. This foul deed has been done by one who bears a Mussalman name. As a friend of the Mussalmans, therefore, I deeply regret the event. The joy of the death is thus tempered by the sorrow that an erring, misguided brother has been the cause of it. Martyrdom can, therefore, never, be wished. It becomes a thing of joy only when it comes unsought. We may not gloat over the errors of the least of our fellows. But the fact is that error often refuses to become patent until it becomes atrocious. It dies only after being completely disgraced.

This tragedy has a national importance. It draws pointed attention to an evil that is eating into the vitals of the nation. Both Hindus and Mussalmans have the choice before us. We are both on our trial. Hindus may by being resentful disgrace Hinduism and postpone the unity that must come. They can by self-restraint show themselves to be worthy of the message of the Upanyshads and of the Udhishthir who was the embodiment of forgiveness. Let us not ascribe the crime of an individual to a whole community. Let us not harbour the spirit of retaliation. Let us not think of the wrong as done by a Mussalman against a Hindu, but of an erring brother against a hero. Mussalmans have an ordeal to pass through. There can be no doubt that they are too free with the knife and the pistol. The sword is no emblem of Islam. But Islam was born in an environment where the sword was and still remains the supreme law.

SWORD AND GOD.

The [illegible] of Jesus has proved ineffective because the environments was unready to receive it. So with the message of the Prophet the sword is yet too much in evidence among the Mussalmans. It must be sheathed if Islam is to be what it means, peace. There is danger of Mussalmans secretly endorsing the mad deed. It will be a calamity for them and the world, for ours is after all a world problem. Reliance upon the sword is wholly inconsistent with reliance upon God. There should be on their part unequivocal mass condemnation of the atrocity.

"A WALKING PLAGUE."

I wish to plead for Abdul Rashid. I do not know who he is. It does not matter to me what prompted the deed. The fault is ours. The newspaper man has become a walking plague. He spreads the contagion of lies and calumnies. He exhausts the foul vocabulary of his dialect and infects his virus into the unsuspecting and often receptive minds of his readers. Leaders intoxicated with the exuberance of their own language have not known to put a curb upon their tongues or pens.

INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Secret and insidious propaganda has done its dark and horrible work, unchecked and unabashed. It is, therefore we, the educated and the semi-educated class, that is responsible for the hot fever which possessed Abdul Rashid. It is unnecessary to discriminate and apportion the blame between rival parties. Where both are to blame who can arbitrate with golden scales and fix the exact nature of blame. It is no part of self-defence to tell lies or exaggerate. It is too much to hope, but Swamiji was great enough to warrant the hope that his blood may wash us of our guilt, cleanse our hearts and cement these two mighty divisions of the human family. I must deal with the life of Swamiji as I knew him in the next issue of "Young India."

DIED A HERO'S DEATH

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO SWAMI

Professor Indra has sent the following message to Mr. Gandhi regarding his father's death "A Muhamedan, named Abdul Rashid, came to see Swamiji in the afternoon. The servant refused admission because Dr. Ansari had prohibited visits, but Swamiji overheard and asked the man to come in. The man came in, and asked for water. Swamiji's servant gave him water which he drank and suddenly shot at Swamiji four bullets. The servant tried to catch him, but was wounded by another shot. Then Dharampal, a graduate of the Gurukal, grappled with the murderer who still had a bullet in the pistol, and overpowered him. Swamiji being very weak succumed to the first bullet. It entered his heart. He died without a second pain. Before his death he often remembered you, and always looked forward to the time when he could open his heart before, you kindly inform details to Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali''

MAHATMA ON SWAMIJI'S CAREER.

Mr. Gandhi, speaking last night at the A. I. C. C. meeting said he had hardly collected himself. Twice did the Associated Press Representative ask him to give a message, and he had to tell him "not yet" But he could not resist the direction from the Chair. One could not but feel grieved over a calamity such as had faced them. Deep down in him. There was a grief. As soon as he heard from Lalaji at an intermediate station that Swamiji was shot dead, the could not, in his reply send any words of condolence, nor did he send any condolence to the deceased dear son, Indra. Swamiji had died the death of a hero. He was a warrior, and a warrior always welcomed such a death rather than one on a sick bed. This was no occasion for him to review Swamiji's life. He must seek another ocassion for letting his countrymen know the relationship that subsisted between the deceased reformer and himself. But on the present occasion he wanted to draw attention to a duty that lay before the two communities who were on their trial. Though he had studied as much as it was possible for him to do so all the religions of the world, he preferred to remain a Hindu, because it gave him a solace in the darkest hours of his trial, and because it taught him the lesson of forgiveness. The Hindu, would be disgracing Hinduism if they sought to present the deed, or harboured thoughts of retaliation. In his opinion Abdul Rashid had disgraced Islam in the

(Con[illegible]ed on next Page.)

UNBREAKABLE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(Continued from previous page.)

ance was fairly large over 100 members from all provinces being present. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the outgoing President took her seat on the dais. Others seated on the dais were Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar the President, Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal and Pandit Malaviya, and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. Though the attendance was not very large it was representative of all the three wings of the Congress, namely Swarajists, Gandhites and Responsivists. The house rose as Gandhiji entered and took his seat on the dais. The Working Committee has not yet formulated the main resolution of the session. The A. I. C. C. met to-day with the agenda, containing resolutions passed by the various Provincial Congress Committees, recommended to the Congress for adoption. Of these generally, Bombay and Sind advocate unity. Maharashtra wants Responsivists' programme to be adopted by the Congress, Bengal urges Swarajists policy of non-acceptance of office and Punjab advocates Congress once again to endorse the demand for the release of the Akali prisoners. Tamil Nadu and Andhra urge independence and civil disobedience and Karnatak asks that Congress should not interfere with internal affairs of Indian states.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE TO • MR. IYENGAR.

THE GREAT WORK AHEAD.

PANDU (Correspondent), Dec. 25.

The business commenced with speeches from Mrs. Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Mahomed Ali regarding Swami Shradhanand's murder. The annual report of the General Secretaries and accounts were presented. The Committee next decided by 40 against 36 votes that this year the delegates' fee be raised from 1 to Rs. 10.

Mrs. Naidu then laid down the presidentship and in giving account of her stewardship of a most fateful, most troubled and also tragic year declared that the one need of the moment was unity, and she fervently appealed that a greater effort must be made to close up their ranks.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar took the chair and the All-India Congress Committee converted itself into the Subjects Committee. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar referred to Swami Shraddhanand's death and hoped the enevitable gloom would not depress them. Let them consecreate Swami's memory by unifying the Hindus and Mussalmans and agreeing to work out this year really constructive work, namely, the Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Committee at this stage adjourned. Business will be taken in hand to-morrow. The sub-committee of the Working Com[illegible]ee has already been appointed. The Sub. [illegible] Committee meets at 12 noon to-morrow [illegible] the Kiadi Exhibition will be opened [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi at 2 p.m.

[illegible]aulana Mahomed Ali said that speaking [illegible] behalf of all right thinking Mahomedans he would say that the act was most dastardly and miserable affair from the point of view of Mussalmans. The circumstances under which an old man on bed of sickness had been murdered made the act most inhuman. He could imagine nothing more dastardly. He had telegraphed to Delhi for details to know what prompted the crime, but whatever circumstances that prompted the crime, they could never justify the deed. If this crime be expatiated by a Muslim's blood he for one would gladly like to be shot dead by a Hindu for the Swami's blood.

Maulana Mahomed Ali added: "I have come here all the way to see what decisions we come to after working the Council's programme for a year. I want to ask this Congress to go forward with its work to give battle to the enemy which is neither Hindu nor Muslim. We want that unity which would make them forget they were Hindus or Muslims and make them realise that they were Indians and slaves fighting for liberty. It is necessary to cleanse our hearts."

INTERNAL FACTIONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in laying down the presidentship of the Congress reminded that the year had been fateful, most troubled and it was now ending. They had gained some victories of which they could be proud for the first time in the history of the Congress, wisely or unwisely, according to individual opinion, the Congress contested the elections and in three provinces the people had answered the call of the Congress and demonstrated their loyalty to this institution. In other provinces if the answer had not been so clear or vivid, it was not because the national programme was lacking but because of a division in their own house where the hand of the brother had been raised against the brother instead of the common enemy. She congratulated those provinces that had given unmistakable proof of their fidelty to the Parliament of India and hoped that their example would be imitated by other provinces. The work in the Assembly and Councils resolved itself into persistance against the bureaucracy, resistance and yet more resistance without an atom of weakening in that resistance. But that was not enough. There was greater work to be done in the country and she hoped now that the elections were over they would in the coming year come more into living touch with the people in villages, and show to the world that unity and harmony were now "sine qua non." She was looking forward to the time when communal differences would transcend to common good and the work of the Congress would be the work of a larger unity when men would stand together not separated by labels, communal or sectarian but stand together under a common flag and even lay down their lives. She hoped that her distinguished successor, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, would show them where that truer sense of nationhood lay. Mr. Iyengar had won laurels in many fields and had made great sacrifices. He had proved his right to occupy the office of the president by his talents, his patriotism: courage and sacrifice. As for herself she could bring to the service of the motherland no wisdom, no courage, no strength but love and love was an atonement of all sins.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar i[illegible]ing the office referred at the outset to the memory of Swami Shradhanand whom he had the privilege of knowing for several years as a leader of the Arya Samaj movement and a friend of the depressed classes. Swamiji had served his religion and country best. They should not allow the gloom to depress them but must proceed in their work on behalf of the country and consecreate the memory of Swami Shradhanand by unification of Hindus and Muslims. Let Hindus Mahomedans unity be solidly established at least in the coming year. Concluding Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar paid tribute to the services of the retiring president who was unretiring in her zeal for the service of motherland. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PANDU (Gauhati), Dec. 25.

That there will be practically no change in the policy of the Swarajist congressmen in the legislatures is evident from the resolution placed before the Congress Subjects Committee by the Working Committee this afternoon.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru formally moved the resolution, the authorised text of which is as follows:—"In pursuance of the policy and general lines of work laid down in its election manifesto, this Congress reiterates its resolve that the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and various Councils shall be one of self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and of determined resistance to every activity, government or otherwise, that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj. In particular, Congressmen in the legislatures shall (A) refuse to accept Ministerships or offices in the gift of the Government until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by Government to the national demand; (B) subject to clause (D) below refuse supplies and throw out the Budget until such a response is made by Government or unless otherwise directed by the All-India Working Committee; (C) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers; (D) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; (E) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure the fixity of tenure and other advantages with due regard to the rights of the landlord; and (F) generally to protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

Mr. Sambamurti moved an amendment to the resolution moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru that Congressmen should permanently walk out of the legislatures.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., surprised the House by pleading for a walk-out so that communalists might be left to fight out their battles to the bitter end. He also urged that the Statutory Commission be boycotted. The Ali Brothers maintained their view that the Council programme had done no good, and was incapable of yielding any good result but they were not prepared to divide the house, but would let the Swarajists try their programme.

Mr. Satyamurti who led the defence and Mr. Prakasam declared that a walk out would be a betrayal of the electors. Control and influence of the Congress over the legislatures were essential.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta declared that their work was only half-finished. They had killed dyarchy and hoped to prevent its revival in Bengal. In Madras, they would, he hoped, try to throw out the ministers' salaries and in Bihar they expected to form a coalition, and let them have a three months' trial and the moment their work was finished they would withdraw from the Councils.

NO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME.

Finally, Pandit Motilal declared that there was no alternative programme before them. For eleven peaceful days on the steamer he had tried to find a solution of the communal problem but had failed to find one. All he could pledge was that they would obstruct, annoy, resist and give Government a bad time of it; but the exact moves and counter-moves could not be forecasted. By the time the Statutory Commission came they would be able to establish a standing opposition to Government so that the world might know of it. He could easily foresee that when the Commission came there would be a recrudescence of communal tension and in one or two places even riots might be engineered so that the Commission might declare the country unfit for a further advance on the Reforms. His answer to those who asked them to work the reforms and to give a good account of themselves before the Commission came was, that he could not give any account until the legislatures began to echo the voice of the country and the country echoed the voice of the legislatures. The amendment was withdrawn.

On the motion of a Bengal delegate the Committee accepted an amendment that until there was a satisfactory response from Government, Congressmen should, besides refusing to accept Ministerships, oppose the formation of ministries by other parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. V. J. Patel were among the distinguished visitors.—A. P.

DELEGATES' FEE.

RESOLUTION AGAINST INCREASE.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 24.

The Working Committee is sitting from noon after the President-elect's arrival. The exact time when the All-India Committee will sit, depends on the Working Committee concluding its business. Amongst the resolutions forwarded by the Provincial Committees, are two resolutions from Bombay and Sind suggesting unity between Swarajists and Responsivists. The All-India Congress Committee will only transact formal business and after it is over it will sit as Subjects Committee. The formal business includes, amongst other things, [illegible]ement of the election disputes of [illegible]strict Committees. Mr. Srinivasa Achari of Andhra will move (1) The All-India Congress Committee recommends to the authorities of the Gauhati Congress to collect one rupee as the delegation fee and not rupees ten, as the increase of nine rupees in the delegation fee sanctioned by the Working Committee is "ultra vires" and such increase could not be sanctioned by any body except the general Congress (2) The All-India Congress Committee resolves that the reception committee of Gauhati Congress shall not charge any fee to the visitors to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Subjects Committee and requests them to issue one visitor's ticket to each member free of charge.—Free Press.

COMMUNALISM AND CONGRESS.

COUNTRY'S POLITICAL PROGRAMME

PANDU, Dec. 24.

The communal aspect of the problems of the day has completely overshadowed others for the time being, and Swami Shradhananda's tragic death has brought the issue to the forefront in a manner that the Congress will now devote greater and more serious attention to it than was ordiarily expected. Indeed opinions expressed by aall leaders on the sad incident point to one lesson that must be drawn, namely, that communalism must be fought. As to how it is to be fought will of course present, as it has hitherto done, a most acute problem.

POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

On the political side of the Congress programme, while it is clear that the Responsivists have decided not to press their point this session but to watch the development, they are reported to have decided to make a declaration of their policy and Mr. Bhopatkar it is expected will as President of the Maharashtra Responsovist Party telegraph his views from Poona for being placed before the Congress. As regards the political programme the Swarajists, it is clear, are not goinng to accept office. Indeed Ministries in most of the provinces have already been formed. Only in Bengal and C. P. where Swarajists succeeded in creating a deadlock resulting in the suspension of dyarchy the position remains one of considerable interest. Governors of both to Provinces before summoning Ministries will have to make sure that the elections have changed the constitution of the country in a manner as would hold the prospect of reforms being worked under the dyarchial system. The Swarajists are reported to be planing out the best course in the light of their strength in various legislatures. Most probably the walk-out feature will now be eliminated as having served its demonstrative purpose, and construction would be tried whether successfully or unsuccessfully in respect of the final passage of the finance bill. Otherwise it is expected that as a result of their strength in various councils all motions and bills and annual grants would be discussed on their merits the exast details will soon be chalked out leaving the provincial council parties freedom to regulate their affairs according to the exigencies in different councils. But though the Responsivists are out of a field Mahatma Gandhi and his party present an uncertain factor and may try to ask Congress to unite on Mahatma Gandhi's programme leaving the council controversy outside Congress purview. This Swarajists are expected to resist and they are sure to carry their point this session. But it is felt that Swami Shraddhananda's murder has given added weight to those sections who have felt that political unity must be achieved as a preliminary to the creation of proper communal atmosphere, and that in fact political controversies do react on the communal situation.—A. P.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME RESOLUTION

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 25.

It is understood the sub-committee of the Congress Working Committee has framed a resolution regarding the Council programme and this is stated to mark no striking change in the present Swarajists policy. The resolution will be discussed by the Subjects Committee before being placed for the approval of the Congress in the open session.—A. P.

A CONTRADICTION

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 24.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary says: "I am authorised by Mahatma Gandhi to contradict the report in the press that he met the leaders of Responsivist and Independent Congress parties at Birla Park and to say that the account is a fabrication from beginning to end. Mahatma Gandhi states that he has seen another telegram which was brought to his notice as to what happened at Wardha. He attended no conference at Calcutta nor had he any discussion with C. Rajagopalachariar or Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on the future of the Council programme."—A. P.

Further messages on this subject will be found on page 5.

CABLE ITEMS

Rockmart (Georgia.)—The accident occurred in the driving rainstorm. The northbound train laden with passengers going home for holidays was travelling at fifty miles per hour. Most of the dead were in the telescoped dining car and day coach of this train. Rescuers had to use blow torches to rescue imprisoned victims.—Reuter.

Paris.—M. Painleve informed the Cabinet that the General Guillaumat, commanding the Rhine army has recommended the President of the Republic to exercise his prerogative and pardon six Germans sentenced at Landau in connection with the Germersheim affray.—Reuter.

Batavia.—The Court has sentenced to that three persons who tried to stir up rebellion of whom one murdered a policeman. One other rebe has been condemned to life sentence and other to twenty years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

deed he had done. The duty before the Mussalmans was quite clear. They must characterise the deed in terms of Islam. The speaker's fervant hope was that Swami's blood might cement the two communities. Then it would be possible for all India to say that India was living through the death of one of the bravest of her sons.—A. P.

AGAINST ISLAMIC INJUNCTIONS

MAULANA HUSSEIN AHAMED ON DELHI OUTRAGE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU CAMP (GAUHATI), Dec. 25.

Interviewed by our representative, Maulana Hoosein Ahamed, the greatest living authority on Islamic Theology in India today, feelingly observed that the youth who had made Swami Shradhanandji, the subject of assassion tan done a most deplorable and dastardly deed not only he had not done any service to Islam but on the contrary he had injured its cause. While deploring the loss of Swami Saradhanandji the Maulana declared that the assassin's act was against the injunctions of Islam. He was of opinion that the man had done the greatest disservice to the cause of India and Islam and all true Mohamadans would condemn that treacherous act with all the religious fervour they could command. It must be remembered in this connection that Maulana Hoosein Ahamed is the ex-president of Jaimat Ulima and President of the Karachi branch. He is the greatest scholar of Islamic Theology and has travelled extensively. He was twice imprisoned by the British Government at Alexandra and Malta. Immediately after his arrival in India, he was tried in famous Karachi trial along with Ali Brothers and was consequently imprisoned. Maulana has promised to condemn the act through Urdu papers in his own name.

UNITY FOR SALVATION, NOT FOR SLAVERY.

Maulana Mohamad Ali corroborated every word of Maulana Hoosein Ahamed and himself emphatically condemned the act. Tackled on the question of unity by our representative Maulana Mohamad Ali said that he was ever ready for unity and in fact he attended the Assam session to see that it was established but he vehemently condemned that sort of unity which had to be got on bended knees. The Maulana opined that India must not sacrifice her self-respect for the sake of unity. "Why should Congress give any rigid mandate regarding Council programme and create disunion and dissatisfaction among honest Congressmen" interrupted our representative. Maulana promptly ejaculated that the Congress ought to give rigid mandate in order to make co-operation with Bureaucracy impossible. He sarcastically condemned the idea of acceptance of offices in Legislature. He declared, non-co-operation resistance and fiercer fight with Bureaucracy were his motto, and he would stick to it at whatever cost. Unity for salvation and not for slavery were the Maulana's last words.

COUNTRY PLUNGED IN GRIEF.

MORE PRESS OPINION

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

The "Rangoon Daily News" which is owned by Mahomed Auzam, M.L.C., and edited by Y. D. Motala, writes, "He (Swami Shraddhanand) has fallen a victim to a fanatic or a lunatic whose act will be looked upon with abhorrence by all persons. No right thinking Muslim will approve of the act of the assassin despite their religious differences with the Swami for Islam does not inculate murder even on its worst opponents."—A.P.

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" in a leaderette to-day, writes that inter-communal enmity has never been responsible for a more deplorable manifestation than the dastardly crime which has shocked Delhi and the whole country, in which that most prominent of Hindu leaders, Swami Shraddhanand, met his death. In Mahomedan eyes, he seemed the embodiment of the more eggressive Hindu proselytism, but no responsible Mahomedan will, for a moment, admit that his assassination is anything but a disgraceful and deplorable crime, the perpetrator of which, has done the worst possible disservice to the cause of Islam.

The "Tribune" writes, "If ever there was a time when the community was called upon to give immediate forcible expression to its feeling, that time, so far as the Mussalman community is concerned, is now".—A.P.

SIR A. RAHIM'S CONDEMNATION.

DELHI, Dec. 25.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President-elect of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference arrived here last evening by the Howrah express from Calcutta and was met at the railway station by a representative of the Associated Press. Sir Abdur Rahim was stunned to hear the murder of Swami Shraddhanand. He said if things like that happened public life would become impossible in India. Things were just settling down in the country and he had come to Delhi to help to pave the way to Hindu-Muslim unity. He said the crime was most unfortunate and deplorable and could not be condemned too strongly.—A.P.

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Quader, President-elect of the All-India Muslim League, interviewed by the Associated Press representative, said, "I have been shocked to hear of the murder of Swami Shradhanand, and the mean way in which it was perpetrated. This foul deed will be condemned by all classes of people, and Muslims will abhor no less than Hindus. I hope Hindus will try to keep their heads cool and will not allow this tragedy to stand in the way of the solution of the many problems with which we in India are confronted at present.—A.P.

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Jamal Mahomed Sahib, Vice-President of the Muslim Educational Association, in a statement to the Associated Press, about the murder of Swami Shraddhanand says, "It is a highly dastardly deed. It is a cold blooded murder of a defenceless old sick man. Every Mussalman detests it. I trust my Hindu brothers will not take a serious view of the act of an individual who is either a lunatic or a blind fanatic."—A.P.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

MONGHYR, Dec. 26.

The President Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee, Monghyr, wires:—

"The news of the brutal murder of Swami Shraddhanand by a fanatic Mussalman is terribly shocking. No Mussalman can have the least sympathy with such a dastardlly deed. I am sure my co-religionists throughout India will not hesitate in condemning it, in the strongest terms and also in expressing their deep resentment against this mad action of a mad man.

AT AHAMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The Hindu community of Ahmedabad observed complete "Hartal" yesterday on account of the death of Swami Shraddhanand. The local stock Exchange, cloth and other markets were entirely closed, including hotels. At a mass meeting held in the evening, Prof. Swaminarayan, president of the Hindu Mahasabha presiding, it was urged by various speakers that the need of India today was unity, and that should be the fittest memorial to the memory of Swamiji who had always striven for that aim.—Free Press.

AT JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 26.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Bhargava in which representatives of all communities including the Sikhs spoke. The following resolutions were passed: The Hindus of Jubbulpore are shocked at the deliberate and cowardly murder of Swami Shraddhanandji by a Mussalman and express their deep grief at the passing away of the Swamiji who had been lately devoted to Shudhi and Sangathan movement and trust that his martyrdom would inspire the Hindus to unite and organise themselves so as to carry on the work started by the Swamiji.—Free Press.

AT AMRAAOTI

AMRAOTI, Dec. 25.

At a public meeting held here yesterday evening under the auspices of the Amraoti Hindu Sabha, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C., presiding the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of the citizens of Amraoti expresses its deep sorrow at the news of the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, the pioneer of Arya Samaj, the propagator of Hindu Sabha and the founder of the Shuddhi Sangathan movement. As an answer to this crime this meeting exhorts the Hindu community to commemorate the name of the Swami by carrying on intensively all over India his extensive propaganda of Shuddhi and Sangathana." In honour of the deceased a hartal is being observed to-day in the city.—A.P.

AT BENARES.

BENARES, Dec. 26.

News of the cowardly outrage committed by a Mahomedan in Delhi, spread like wild fire throughout the whole town, and within a couple of hours, huge crowds consisting of all sections and classes of the Hindu community gathered in the Town Hall. They condemned the crime in the strongest terms and urged Hindus to put their house in order. As a mark of respect to the memory of Swami Shraddhanand, all shops and markets are closed to-day.—A.P.

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The Northern Calcutta observed a partial hartal to-day in pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting yesterday evening. Majority of Hindu shops on the Harrison Road, Burrabazar, Chitpore Road, Cotton Street, were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Swami Shraddhand. Business in the Burrabazar centre of Marwari activities was entirely suspended and the locality presented a deserted appearance. Several markets were also closed.—A.P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The news of the murder of Swami Shraddhanand spread at Nagpur this morning like wild fire and hartal was immediately observed. All the Hindu shops were closed. This evening a mass public meeting was held and a resolution expressing sense of horror at the brutal murder and expressing admiration for Swami Shaddhanand's work for the Hindu community was passed.—A.P.

AT POONA

POONA CITY, Dec. 25.

The sad news of the murder of Swami Shraddhanand has caused a wave of grief throughout the city. Since this morning all shops are closed and a complete hartal is being observed. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has hurriedly returned to Poona on hearing the news in spite of his broken health. A public meeting is being held to-day to record the feeling of grief of the citizens.—A.P.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

At a meeting of the Hindus presided over by Rao Bahadur S. R. Reddiar resolutions were passed expressing deep sense of abhorence at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, appealing to various institutions founded, forstered, and supported by the Swami to carry on the propagation work of the Swami and fulfil his ideals with redoubled vigour.—A.P.

AT ZANZIBAR.

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

A message has been received at Delhi from Zanzibar that a meeting was held there yesterday under the auspices of the Arya Samaj to condemn the murder of Swami Shraddhanand and prayers were offered. Hindus closed business for the whole day.—A.P.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S CONDOLENCE

The Parsi Rajkeya Subha condemns the dastardly attack on Swami Shraddhanand and deplores his tragic death. It tenders its sincere sympathy and condolence to the Hindu brethren. The Subha fully hopes, Hindus will observe complete tolerance and continue Swamiji's splendid work of removing Untouchability, which stains Indian civilization and society.

IN MEMOR[illegible] O[illegible] S[illegible] [illegible]HANAND

GREAT HINDU DEMONSTRATION

To give expression to their deep resentment and indignation against the cold-blooded murder of Swami Shraddhananda, the Hindu residents of Bombay organised a huge procession on Sunday morning, as was resolved at the public meeting held to protest against the inhuman assassination, on Friday evening. From 7 a.m. Hindus with bare heads began to flock to the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi from where the procession was to start. By 8 a.m., the Mandir was packed to its utmost capacity, a large number of people being obliged to stand outside and wait for the procession to start. Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, B. F. Bharucha, B. N. Motiwala, Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. Kalyandas, J. Desai, Mr. Shivdas Champsey were among those who led the procession which started rather late owing to the objection raised by the police regarding the route of the procession. The organisers wanted to take the procession through Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road, etc., but the police officers refused permission, as they said Null Bazar was a dangerous locality.

The procession, therefore, started at 8 a.m., some of the processionists carrying black flags and singing songs praising the undaunteuness, patriotism, and other outstanding qualities of Swami Shraddhananda. There were several ladies, a batch of "depressed class" men and women from Matunga, a group of "Brahmacharis" from the Andheri Gurukula, and thousands of Hindus from all provinces. The procession moved slowly from Kakadwadi to Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road and thence to Chowpaty. Shouts of "Swami Sardaddhanand Ki Jai," "Swami Dayanand Ki Jai" were frequently raised and songs describing the greatness of the Arya Dharma were recited throughout the procession.

On reaching Chowpatty sands, the processionists gathered near the place where Lok. Tilak was cremated, and offered their prayers to God for peace to the soul of the departed Swami. Two girls from the Matunga Depressed Classes School of the Hindu Sabha recited in touching strains the Swaraj Anthem of India—Bande Mataram and the whole audience listened to it in reverent silence.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar who addressed the gathering said that the best way to commemorate Swami Shraddhanand was to remove untouchability and advance the cause of Hinduism and the country. "Hindus! organise, yourselves," was the first and last word of the Swami, and the speaker exhorted his hearers to take a vow, after bathing in the sea to eradicate untouchability from the Hindu Society.

Mr. Shivdas Champsey, who spoke next, recalled the murder of Pandit Lekhram, a great Arya Samaj Pandit of Punjab who was brutally assassinated by a fanatic Muslim. He had grave doubts whether the murderer of Swami Shraddhanand was a fanatic.

The only way to save the Hindus from any further atrocities of the kind was to organise Hindu Society, purge it of its evils and ask Hindus to be united. Concluding, the speaker appealed to the Hindus to mobilise round the Hindu Sabha.

The processionists then bathed themselves in the sea and dispersed.

Barring a few exceptions here and there, especially in Bhuleshwar, Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi, almost all the Hindu shops were open and business was going on as usual.

The Bombay City Police were, however, very vigilant tnd police constables were posted at a distance of every hundred yards in all the Hindu localities. Null Bazar, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhownie, Madanpura and Jacob Circle were some of the places where the police seemed to be unusually vigilant. The city was however quiet and nothing untoward happened.

SEQUEL TO DELHI MURDER

MUSALMAN WOUNDED IN AFFRAY DIES.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The Mussalman who was wounded in the affray after the murder of Swami Shrad[illegible]d, died this morning [illegible] the hospital. [illegible] has been arrested in this connec-

STIRRING CALL FOR UNITY.

PUT ASIDE DIFFERENCES FOR ONE YEAR

TO ENFORCE NATIONAL DEMAND.

MASTERLY EXPOSURE OF DYARCHY.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE NOT UNCONDITIONAL.

BUILD LEADERSHIP FROM THE BASE

ASIATIC FEDERATION FEASIBLE

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

"With the greatest fervour and in all humility, I would appeal to all leaders, all groups of workers and all schools of thought, in and outside the Congress, to put aside all differences for one brief year and stand together as comrades in arms determined to win freedom. . . We can restore our faith in ourselves only by restoring our faith in each other, for without an atmosphere of energetic goodwill and of freedom from suspicion and prejudice, it is impossible to perfect the work of organihation that we have begun or to re-impose the splendid discipline that staggered the world till the 10th of March, 1922." With these words Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar concludes his presidential address to the 41st Session of the Indian National Congress at Gauhati—an address which may best be described as a stirring call for unity.

Mr. Iyengar commences his address with a reminder that "the foremost of our duties in the coming year is to mobilise all our forces on the issue of the National Demand." Referring to the recent elections he says "the country has given its unequivocal verdict against the system of Dyarchy and the rest of the political apparatus established by the Reform Act.

After declaring that "we shall for the present keep the door open for a just and honourable settlement," the President enters upon a masterly exposure of the entire scheme of "Reforms," especially Dyarchy, and, referring to the recent re-statement of the position of the Dominions, he declares that India cannot be satisfied with any lower status.

Dealing with the controversy regarding acceptance of office, the President says: "Let us not forget that the policy of non-acceptance of office is neither unconditional nor for all time. On the other hand, its relaxation or modification depends upon the attitude of the Government and its willingness to agree conditions more or less similar to those that were adumbrated by Deshbandhu Das at Faridpur."

The President proceeds to urge that the country should be organised in respect of many grievances of the people and that the Constructive programme should be carried out inside as well as outside the Councils.

After dealing with the question of Indian States and Indians overseas, the President contends that "the time has perhaps come for us seriously to think of a Federation of the Asiatic peoples for their common welfare.

The concluding portion of the address is a fervent and passionate plea for tolerance in the relations between Hindus and Muslims and for a united front to the bureaucracy for winning freedom.

Mr. Phookan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, after referring to the important part played by Assam in the history of India and to some of the characteristics of Assam and its people, to their contribution to the Khaddar movement, and to their "wilful slow poisoning by the immoral traffic in opium," asked the Congress to decide "Whether India should be humiliated into Co-operation in the hope of getting some favours or that hhe should stoutly refuse Co-operation till her legitimate rights are conceded" and in order that Congress should make the right decision, he appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to give the lead.

MR. PHOOKAN'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

"ANY SCHEME OF SELF-GOVERNMENT WILL BE NOTHING BUT AN EMPTY DREAM IF THE CONTROL OVER THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THE CONTROL OVER THE POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH INDIAN STATES AS DISTINGUISHED FROM FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES ARE NOT GIVEN TO OUR SWARAJ GOVERNMENT."

—From the President's Address.

"NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA EXCLUDING THAT ON RAILWAYS, IS WITHDRAWN FROM THE VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND, AS TO THE REMAINING FOURTH, THE GOVERNMENT IS EMPOWERED TO RESTORE ANY DEMAND WHICH HAS BEEN REFUSED OR REDUCED BY IT."

—From the President's Address.

The following is the full text of the Presidential address by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at the 41st session of the Indian National Congress which commenced its session at Gauhati yesterday.

Friends,

I am profoundly grateful for the signal honour that unredeemed India has conferred on me. I have accepted the responsibilities of this great office made more formidable to me by the lustre of great names, at a time, as Mahatma Gandhi put it, "of unexampled difficulty" only in the belief that it was a compliment to South India and that, in the discharge of my task, I shall have your full support and co-operation.

NATIONAL DEMAND AND ITS SEQUEL.

The foremost of our duties for the coming year is to mobilise all our forces on the issue of the National Demand. It was formulated in February, 1924, in the Legislative Assembly by Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Nationalist Party consisting of the Swarajists and the Independents. It asked the Government to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible government in India and for that purpose to summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend the scheme of a constitution for India with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities; and to place the scheme for approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature after dissolving the Central Legislature and finally submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute. That resolution was passed by a majority of 76 to 48 against the Government; and though the Swarajya Party began their work in the Assembly with a gesture of honourable co-operation the Government arrogantly brushed it aside. But in order to side-track the principal issue, they appointed the Reforms Inquiry Committee to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for the difficulties and defects connected with the working of the Government of India Act but consistently with the policy, structure and purpose of the Act. The evidence that was given before the Committee by those who worked the reforms devotedly as well as the report of the minority established clearly that the system of Dyarchy, both as a step towards responsible government and otherwise, was an egregious failure. The attempt of the Government of India to induce the Assembly to accept the recommendations contained in the Majority Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee was met by a reiteration of the national demand in the Assembly in September, 1925, in an amplified form. This time also the Assembly by a majority of 72 to 45 passed the resolution, Swarajists and Independents acting together. It was a second time rejected by the Government.

In December 1925, the Congress held at Cawnpore ratified on behalf of the country the terms of the settlement offered by the Independent and Swarajya Parties by the resolution on the national demand. To enforce that demand in case it was rejected and to carry on the fight for Swaraj, the Congress adopted a programme of work both in the country and in the Councils and provided for the education of the electorates in its policy and the capture by Congressmen, under specific pledges, of the elected seats in the several legislatures.

In March, 1926 on the refusal of the Government to accede to the demand, the Swarajya Party walked out of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils in accordance with the Congress mandate. The leader of the Party in the Assembly said on that occasion: "We hope and trust that the nation will hive a suitable reply to the truculent rejection of our demands and send us again in larger numbers with a stronger mandate and, God willing, with the sanction for fulfilling its aspirations and enforcing its commands."

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The results of the campaign thus opened and of the general elections that followed and are just now over, have justified the policy of the Swarajya Party in the Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils and have abundantly proved the wisdom of the great experiment inaugurated by the Congress at its Cawnpore Session. Throughout the country, thanks to the Congress electoral campaign, there has been a tremendous amount of political education and the vehemence, the extent and the concentraed fire of the opposition, communal or other, have only served to demonstrate the utter soundness of the programme and policy of the Congress, and the strong hold it has over the people.

The provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, in a striking degree, and the other provinces including the Punjab, to a lesser extent, have responded to the Congress mandates and come under the Congress discipline. If in some provinces our success has not been as great as in others, it is due solely to the fact that Congressmen there were divided amongst themselves and was not due to the superiority in the programme or policy of and definite political party. Having regary to the fact that it is the first time that the Congress has run the elections on an all-India scale and that there were serious differences amongst Congress leaders and workers, the successes achieved under the Cawnpore mandate all over India are, both in quantity and in quality, most remarkable. Though they have not been a surprise to most of us, they have come as a shock to the bureaucracy and its allies in every province. Nor can we forget that most of those who succeeded against the Congress candidates, though they had not subscribed to the Congress pledges, succeeded still as Congressmen. On the whole, he who runs may read the lesson of the elections that the centre of political gravity has decisively and definitely shifted from the bureaucracy and its Indian supporters to the National Congress.

The real meaning of our success at the general elections, the success of those that obeyed the Cawnpore mandate, cannot be easily missed. It constitutes an unmistakable endorsement of the national demand and of the policy of walk-out that marked its rejection by the Government. It also signalises the enthronement of a sound and robust nationalism in place of communalism as a dominant political factor. In Madras, Brahmin-non-Brahmin differences have ceased to be the great prop of the foreign bureaucracy that they have been till now. And it is a matter for gratification that in Tamil Nadu and in Behar, Muslims have joined the Congress Party and been successful in the elections. Above all, the country has given its unequivocal verdict against the system of Dyarchy and the rest of the political apparatus established by the Reform Act. For, we must remember that Congress members form the largest single party in almost every legislative council, though in some provinces they are much more numerous than in others. And they went to the polls on a clear pledge of non-acceptance of the office of Minister till a satisfactory response was made by the Government to the national demand. Nor can we overlook that the elections with all the difficulties that had to face have been a severe test of our capacity for Swaraj, and have given us patience, skill, a quiet confidence, a nation-wide organization, party loyalty and a thoroughly democractic outlook.

WE ARE ASKED TO WORK DYARCHY.

We have by now largely cleared the decks for action and must therefore concentrate our attention next on enforcing compliance with the National Demand. We shall for the present keep the door open for a just and honourable settlement. But we must not deceive ourselves into the belief that the Governments in England and in India are now willing to concede our demand or even to open negotiation with us for the purpose. They will be, as they have always been, prodigal of words that mean nothing and will deploy against us all the arts of a trained and evasive diplomacy. The only answer, we have so far had from Government, in every variety of accent and phrase, is, that we should "lay aside for the time being our demand for Swaraj and should soberly and whole-heartedly work the present constitution." It is conveniently ignored that the new constitution was worked by various groups of moderate or progressive politicians, "soberly and whole-heartedly" during the period of the first councils. The boycott of the Councils by the Congress, far from obstructing the path of the Reform Act enable men who had confidence in the Government and in whom the Government had confidence to co-operate unreservedly and to work the Act. Then again, in the period of the second councils after the Act, in many provinces and notably in Madras and Bombay, groups of politicians worked the constitution exactly in the way in which they were required to do. How can it be said that the constitution has not been given a fair chance or has not been worked 6 years by Indians pledged to co-operate "soberly and whole-heartedly" with the Government? Even the opposition by the Swarajists, during the term of the second councils was in strictness only a parliamentary opposition, except in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Whether the constitution was worked by Congressmen or by moderate groups, should make no difference to the Government. What the Government therefore requires really of us is that the Congress should give up its demand for Swaraj and merge itself in the bureaucracy.

Shall we still think it wisdom to harbour the wish that is father to the thought or to discover proofs of a changed heart in ingenious hints dropped by press correspondents or in the impressions of those that are in touch with high officials or with past or present members of Parliament who are more able to advise us than to bring round British opinion and parties to our view? The least therefore that we must insist upon is a businesslike statement in public, precise and concrete, and satisfactory in content and tone, by the Government in India or in England. Meanwhile, we must follow up the victories we have gained by consolidating all our forces and by steadily increasing the pressure of the councils and of the country upon the Government. We must pool all our resources together and make a firm stand against a non-co-operating bureaucracy and wrest Swaraj from their unwilling hands. I trust the lapse of 6 years has not made us either forget the wholly illusory character of the Reforms or develop a new tenderness towards them. Our experience has, if anything, abundantly shown that the reforms have not given the people's representatives any real power and can lead neither to self-government nor to good government. A br and dispassionate examination of the lient features of the Reform Act should convince us that we would be stultifying ourselves if we developed a new faith in it.

IS DYARCHY WORKABLE?

That Dyarchy is neither a helpful stage in the progressive realisation of Responsible Government nor serves as apt machinery for grinding down good Government, has been the unanimous verdict of experience and is now practically admitted on all hands. Lord Birkenhead himself has referred to it more than once in apologetic terms though he insists upon our working it. Its true purpose is not merely to provide for the administration of certain subjects by the Governor and his Executive Council, but to attenuate the power of the Ministers and the control of the Legislature over the transferred subjects. Under this grotesque system, the Ministers are always under official tutelage and domination so that they cannot breathe the oxygen of freedom. The joint deliberation between Ministers and Members of Council for which Lord Willingdon took credit proved to be in the interests of the reserved half. Even without it, most matters relating to transferred subjects require to be considered by those in charge of the reserved departments and to that extent are shaped by the opinion of that half of the Government. This was fully established by the evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee. The fact that members of the Civil Service are themselves Members of Government makes the Ministers helpless in their relation to the members of the Civil Service. Again, the rules relating to financial restrictions and the control exercised by the Finance Member as one in charge of a reserved subject over important aspects of transferred subjects, make the power of the Ministers as unreal as that of puppets.

THE PUPPETS.

Lastly, the division of subjects between the reserved and the transferred halves is such that the pith and marrow of a government are with the former. As regards the conflicts between the two halves of the Government, the Governor is made in effect a constitutional dictator in the province and dyarchy can be tempered only by the frequent exercise of his powers. Further the powers of the Governor on his sole authority to make laws relating to a reserved subject contrary to the decision of the Legislative Council furnishes a capital instance where the reformed legislative Councils possess much less power than their predecessors. That one man can make laws quite as valid as the laws made by a legislature and in the teeth of the latter, proves our charge that the Reform Act has in reserved departments set up an irresponsible autocracy.

THE INHERENT VICE.

The position as regards transferred, subjects is no whit better, though we frequently make Dyarchy the gravamen of our charge against the Reform Act as if its removal alone will end all our troubles. For, we must remember that in respect of transferred subjects there is no responsible government and the mere transfer of reserved subjects to additional Ministers on the same statutory conditions as at present govern transferred subjects will not improve matters. At the outset, each Legislative Council has a solid block of nominated and official members to support the view or policy of the bureaucracy on question relating to transferred subjects though a majority of elected members may decide otherwise. Thanks to the nominated members and to the number of special constituencies, supple, reactionary or obscurantist, the composition of a Legislative Council is such that the Ministers have to depend upon the support of the Governor and his Executive Council. Nor is it very difficult for a Governor to form, against a majority group of elected members, a Ministry with the aid of a minority group of elected members and of his own nominated and protected block. This has been done again and again in every province. This inherent vice in the structure of a Legislative Council deprives it of any real representative character and its elected members of any adequate power. Secondly, under existing conditions, the power of appointing Ministers exercised by a Governor is not a mere technical mode of naming the established leaders of the majority in the Council but is a substantial power of patronage by which a nobody or any body can be made a benami leader to carry out the Governor's policy. Thirdly, we all know that a Legislative Council has no control over the items of expenditure known as non-votable under each transferred head including the salaries and allowances and all other payments of officials belonging to superior services in that department. These non-votable items amount to a high percentage of the expenditure relating to each transferred subjects. Fourthly, the Ministers have little or no control over the members of the Civil or other public services serving in departments dealing with transferred subjects, and the Governor has and exercises the power of making all appointments to posts in the transferred departments. The statutory independence of the Indian Civil Service is the most outstanding feature of the Reform Act. All the parliamentary apparatus of a responsible government will prove to be a costly and pompous futility unless the completest control over the Indian Civil and other services is unreservedly secured to Ministers fully responsible to a wholly elected legislature. Fifthly, the Governor is empowered to over-ride the Ministers' decisions on questions relating to a transferred subject and direct him to act otherwise. Sixthly, the Governor has an emergency power—the emergency to be determined by himself —to authorise expenditure notwithstanding a vote of the Legislative Council in respect of transferred subjects. Seventhly, the Governor has power to stop legislation in respect of transferred subjects notwithstanding the opinion of the Legislative Council. Eighthly, he can return a Bill relating to a transferred subject to the Council for reconsideration with his recommendations which are in effect obligatory. What this power means was forcibly illustrated by Lord Willingdon in Madras in connection with the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Ninthly, when a Governor cannot through his Ministry manage a Council to his satisfaction, he can himself administer the transferred subjects as happened in the Central Provinces. Tenthly, a Minister can hold office during the Governor's pleasure which does not mean the formal expression of the Council's pleasure but his own independent pleasure against the opinion of the Council, as was vividly demonstrated by Lord Lytton in Bengal. Eleventhly, the Governor is entitled to disallow motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss a difinite matter of urgent public importance even when it relates to a transferred subject. Lastly, the allocation of the revenues for the administration of transferred subjects depends primarily on the will of the reserved half of the Government and not on the decision of the Legislative Council.

I. C. S. INDEPENDENT OF MINISTERS.

I have restated the position under the Act only to make it clear that even if Dyarchy goes, a Legislative Council will have control over the transferred subjects only if and when the Governor allows and not otherwise.

The Majority Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee concedes that the Dyarchy which was introduced is "clearly a complex confused system having no logical basis, rooted in compromise and defensible only as a transitional expedient." It is not possible to imagine to what it is a transition or how it is defensible except as an expedient for putting off the grant of Swaraj or of substantial reforms leading to Swaraj. The majority of the Committee add: "While the period during which the present constitution has been in force has been too short to enable a well-founded opinion as to its success to be formed, the evidence before us is far from convincing that it has failed." This oracular judgment is much too ingenuous to deceive anyone and is a sufficient condemnation of the system of hybrid executives, councils partly elected and partly nominated and all the other devices of the sham scheme of reforms which was admitted by its authors themselves to be charged with potentialities of friction. The Minority Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee concludes that "the present system has failed and is incapable of yielding better results in future."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AUTOCRATIC POWERS.

Nor can it be pretended that the Central Government is at all responsible to the Indian Legislature. In the first place, that Legislature has no power of the purse. Nearly three-fourths of the expenditure of the Government of India excluding that on Railways, is withdrawn from the vote of the Legislative Assembly and as to the remaining fourth, the Government is empowered to restore any demand which has been refused or reduced by it. The Governor-General has also an emergency power to authorise at his discretion any expenditure, he being the sole judge of the emergency. In the next place, the Governor-General may direct the stay of any bill, clause or amendment. In the third place, in addition to the power to make temporary ordinances,, the Governor-General is given, what he had not before the Reform Act, the autocratic power of certifying any bill and signing it as a permanent law on his sole and absolute authority notwithstanding the refusal of the Legislature. Fourthly, the Assembly is neither wholly nor in reality a representative and democratic chamber. Between a third and a fourth of its strength consists of nominated members and a three-fourths majority of elected members is required to defeat the Government and to enforce the popular will. For, the Government's 40 votes are bound to neutralise at least an equal number of elected votes. Further, from amongst the elected strength must be deducted the seats provided for special constituencies which, in the Assembly as in Provincial Councils, are amongs the fortifications of the bureaucracy. Lastly, there is for the Government the additional safeguard provided by the second chamber. And the Council of State is so planned and constructed as to checkmate the Assembly and to form an impregnable, citadel for the Government. It has, time and again, proved itself to be reactionary and has turned down the decisions of the Assembly on most vital questions. For instance, it agreed to the enhancement of the Salt Tax and to the Finance Bill and supported the certificate of the Viceroy against the decision of the Assembly. It rejected the Bill passed by the latter for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It passed the Bill relating to the Bengal internees that was rejected by the other chamber and the resolution relating to the Lee Commission recommendations against its decision and it approved of the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee agains the opinion of the Assembly.

It is then abundantly clear that the centre of gravity both in the central government and in the provinces, alike in transferred and in reserved departments, when analysed closely, is both in fact and in constitutional theory, in the Executive Govern-

(Continued on next page.)

STIRRING CALL FOR UNITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

> **"LASTLY, LET US NOT FORGET THAT THE POLICY OF NON-ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE IS NEITHER UNCONDITIONAL NOR FOR ALL TIME. ON THE OTHER HAND, ITS RELAXATION OR MODIFICATION DEPENDS UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS WILLINGNESS TO AGREE TO CONDITIONS MORE OR LESS SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT WERE ADUMBRATED BY DESABANDHU DAS AT FARIDPUR."**
>
> —From the President's Address.

ment, in other words, in the bureaucracy. It would therefore be a tragedy if we still sought to discover, in all this statutory hypocrisy, the germs of self-government.

DESABANDHU'S OFFER.

While our national demand remains rejected, there has been no response to the gesture of peace that was made by the heroic figure of Desabandhu Das. No fairer offer could have been made than was made by him at Faridpur in his great and moving appeal for reconciliation. As he said: "The Government should guarantee to us the fullest recognition of our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the Commonwealth in the near future and in the meantime till Swaraj comes a sure and sufficient foundation of such Swaraj should be laid at once. Further, the Government should divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint and follow it up by a general amnesty for all political prisoners". The long history of repression, that has darkened our struggle for freedom, proves that the curve of repression and the curve of reforms go intertwined; of repression gilded with reforms, of reforms withered by repression. The case of the Bengal internees as well as of Sikh patriots is about the most flagrant violation of elementary justice we have had; and the harrowing story of the Bengal Ordinance and other internees as well as the earlier story of the Punjab agony and abasement shows that we are asked always to move in a vicious circle with shame and humiliation as our badge, and not Swaraj as our birth-right. No settlement with Government can be held to be just or honourable that does not involve a complete reversal of all repressive measures and a clear guarantee against their future repetition.

Further, while the plea was set up that the appointed term in the direction of more substantial concessions, no difficulty was found by the Government in amending the Act so as to give effect to the Lee Commission recommendations involving an anual increase of 1-1|4 crores of rupees in the emoluments of the superior services.

INDIA'S STATUS

Again, while India is being denied Swaraj, the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Empire Prime Ministers has restated the position of the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". That Committee adds, and rightly, that every Dominion now and always must remain the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation. India is, of course, excluded from this privileged communion. She is not to be a free country, equal in status to the Dominions, but is to bear the galling burden of an Empire; and the nature and extent of her co-operation are to be determined for her by others. The time has, I think, come when we must make it clear to others and to ourselves that if England wants India to remain within the British Empire it can be only on the terms just stated; and that otherwise none can or should set—any limits to her freedom.

If we confine ourselves to the abolition of Dyarchy are we certain that the residuary powers of the Governor will be surrendered? What again is the use of responsible provincial Government without a responsible Central Covernment? The comedy will be enacted differently, but its spirit and purpose will be there if the Central Government is not a fully responsible government. Supposing again, both the Central and the Provincial Governments are made responsible governments and we are still not to touch the Civil Service, the position will be no better. The Indian agents of the foreign bureaucracy will be more numerous and there will be more competition for Ministerships but the masters will be the same. We cannot therefore compromise on the question of appointment and control of the services or provide for them a dual control. Any scheme of self-government will be nothing but an empty form if the control over the army and navy and the control over the political relations with Indian States, as distinguished from foreign relations with other countries, are not given to our Swaraj Government. Any such reservation will deprive the Indian Swaraj Government of financial, administrative and political control over the Indian people including Indian Princes. Otherwise self-governing India will be menaced by an army under foreign control and the Indian States will be perpetual thorns in its side if nothing worse. These departments are now included in the definition of Dominion Status and form items I to 4 in the schedule of central subjects administered by the Government of India and are indispensable for the maintenance of a real Swaraj Government.

CENTROL OVER ARMY AND NAVY.

The naive concession made by some of our friends as to our incapacity to administer the army and the navy contradicts our demand for Swaraj and supports the argument of the advocates of the alien rule that tell us, "you cannot have an army and navy to defend you: how then can you have Swaraj?" It is but an illustration of our diffident mentality to assume that we cannot maintain or control an army or navy. There is absolutely no truth in it. There is a splendid Indian Army which has distinguished itself in a hundred fields in all parts of the world. That the Muhammadans and the Mahratta, formed and led armies in other days according to the then standards of equipment and efficiency proves that there is no inherent dificiency in the Indian people in that respect. If one thing more than another is illustrated by any true history of India, it is that our people had plenty of martial spirit. As to the navy, the ancient Indian people were an adventurous and seafaring race and had far-flung colonies. But, it is not the historical or racial argument that calls for enlargement, for Free India can buy and man a fleet and maintain an army on the most modern lines. It is in ultimate analysis nothing but a questiin of finance and the training of men. Japan and China and all the lesser states of the world that enjoy self-government have found these things and there is no reason why we cannot find them. I would, therefore, urge upon you that we should clearly think out what Swaraj means and should not abate an iota in our demand for full self-government.

In the meantime, our paramount duty is, as I have already urged, without waiting any longer for a response that does not come, to organise more completely than we have hitherto attempted, the will of the nation on our demand for Swaraj.

OUR COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

To that end, the twin principles of self reliance in all nation-building work and of resistance to every anti-national activity must inspire all our efforts, as they certainly inspired the non-co-operation phase of the struggle. In that view and in view of our present limitations, and for the immediate present, the programme of work both in the councils and in the country, as laid down by the Congress at Cawnpore cannot. I think, in its general outline, be easily bettered.

And first as to work in the Council. The general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various councils should be one of resistance to every activity, governmental or other, that may wiped the nation's progress towards Swaraj; and in paticular, Congressmen in the legislatures should:—

(a) refuse to accept offices in the gift of the Government until in the opinion of the Congress a satisfactory response is made by the Government to the national demand;

(b) refuse supplies and throw out budgets (unless otherwise directed by the All-India Working Committee) until such response is made by the Government;

(c) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers;

(d) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country;

(e) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages with due regard to the rights of the Zamindars; and

(f) generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial and adjust the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

This was framed in the light of experience so as to be acceptable to as large a number as possible of workers in the political field and it represents the minimum amount of resistance that is required for the success of our movement.

THE QUESTION OF OFFICE.

Controversy has raged round the question of non-acceptance of office; but it should be easy to come to a decision upon it, if we kept in view the spirit and objective of our fight against the bureaucracy. In no province is the Congress party in the council in an absolute majority so as to be able to take office and dictate terms to the head of the Government and the reserved half. To form a ministry, it will have to coalesce with other groups and to lower its flag and to lose its distinctive character. And any such Ministry if formed can hold office only on sufferance and with the support of the Government and its nominated and official group of votes. On the one hand, it will be indistinguishable in achievement or rather the lack of it. from a Ministry formed by any non-Congress group of members. If, on the other hand, it attempts to maintain its spirit and carry out its purpose it must either resign instantly or acquiesce ignominiously in its failure. Again, a strong Minister can only attempt to improve some of the details of administration but can neither help to change the system of Government nor can effect even material improvements in administration. By improving a detail here and a detail there of administration, he would rather help to perpetuate the existing system of Government by casting his reflected benevolence on the bureaucracy. In reality, no one who has closely followed the achievements of Ministers in the several provinces can seriously believe that any Ministry can, without a proper system of self-government, get good government for the country.

We should also clearly realise that the power of an opposition, though indirect, is very real and much more effective than the power of Ministers and that if we are disciplined and energetic and in sufficient numbers in any Council, we can carry out our policy and programme more easily than the Ministers.

OPPOSITION TO BUREAUCRACY ESSENTIAL.

The refusal to accept office till a satisfactory response is made, constitutes an amount of political pressure that is necessary and sufficient to induce the Government to come to a settlement. By accepting office, the Cugress is bound to become an unconscious ally of the bureaucracy. And, if the most advanced party in the country takes office, where will be the determined and disciplined opposition in each council to fight against Dyarchy for Swaraj? Neither the Ministers nor their party can openly speak and vote against the administdation of reserved subjects. Again, neither the refusal of tse Government to release political prisoners and internees nor the rejection of our reasonable Demand nor that of our offer of honourable co-operation can be forgotten when we are asked to take office not as part of a settlement, but as a token of our unconditional surrender. Our self-respect prohibits us from retracing our steps when, instead of defeat, victory beckons us to march ahead.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE NOT UNCONDITIONAL.

It is said that if we cannot organize forthwith civil disobedience there is no other honest alternative than to own ourselves beaten and accept office. Neither horn of the dilemma exists save in one's imagination. The policy we are pursuing is thoroughly logical and practical and, if persisted in for a while longer, will be crowned with success. After the severest denunciations of the Reforms Act on a thousand platforms and the most cogent demonstration of the futility of taking office, it were an anti-climax to think of Ministries now. I am certain that the Government wants Congressmen to become Ministers only on the terms of "sober and whole-hearted co-operation" with the reserved half and the bureaucracy. I am sure, we are all convinced that without a fair measure of self-denial we shall never be able to achieve anything, and that a policy of continuous opposition and resistance to the bureaucracy is required to give tone to our organization and life and vigour to our movement. Lastly, let us not forget that the policy of non-acceptance of office is neither unconditional nor for all time. On the other hand, its relaxation or modification depends upon the attitude of the Government and its willingness to agree to conditions more or less similar to those that were adumbrated by Desabandhu Das at Faridpur.

Objection is raised to the continuance of our present policy in the Councils on the ground that it has been tried for the past three years and that we are not yet in sight of the realisation of our hopes. The charge of barrenness is falsified by the party's splendid record of achievement in the last Assembly and in the Councils, and by the results of the general elections as whole. Shall we forget that it was to create an atmosphere of resistance both in the Councils and in the country that we entered the former and that we succeeded in making their atmosphere invigorating and markedly different from what it was before? We have not yet fully acquired the habit of resistance. And the power of resistance must be indefinitely increased till it fulfils itself. Again, this time, the work in the country must be our first care: it will then easily gather such volume and intensity as to sweep everything before it.

A TRAINING-POINT.

The Cawnpore session of the Congress marked a turning point in the history of the Congress and of the country. By making the programme and policy of the Swarajya Party its own and by absorbing that party, the Congress gave a new orientation to our political activities. It resolved upon the nationalisation of the legislatures established by Govednment by bringing them under its own control. This change of attitude on the part of the Congress towards legislatures has been fiercely attacked from more than one quarter. It has been denounced as a constitutional heresy to claim for the Congress a control over the legislatures. The justification of the claim is, however, obvious. Experience during the peroid of the non-co-operation movement had shown that the Councils functioned as anti-national institutions and thwarted the attempts of the Congress to obtain Swaraj. It was, therefore, necessary to ensure that the political institutions established by the nation and the political institutions established by the Government should function as a single organ and speak with one voice.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Our foremost duty is to keep constantly before our eyes the vision of Swaraj, what it, is, what it requires of us and what it will not permit us. It means nothing less than that the Congress should have the fullest control over the people and should have a steadily increasing number of workers knit together in bonds of unshakeable loyalty and perfect understanding. It is only in proportion as the control of the Congress over the people increases in area and in intensity we can obtain or establish Swaraj. We must make the Congress the centre of all our activities and build up Swaraj in and through it. It is, therefore, right and wise for the Congress to organise thoroughly all the electorates whether for the legislatures or local bodies and to bring them under its discipline and control. The millions that have the franchise and the millions that have not, have to be habituated to accept voluntarily and cheerfully, the mandates of the Congress as the mandates of a national government. While the aim of the non-co-operation movement was to form the national administration leaving the political and administrative bodies under the influence, discipline and control of Government, what we should now do is to bring under Congress control not only the people who are more or less indifferent to the political and administrative institutions of Government but also those who seek to utilise them directly or indirectly. At the recent elections, have been demonstrated the love of the people for the Congress and their willingness to come under the Congress banner. It is of the very greatest importance that the electorates for the legislatures and local bodies should be so thoroughly educated and nationalized that they and the Congress may become identical in spirit, purpose and action, if not in numbers. The congress, and not the Government, must issue mandates to the legislative councils, to the local bodies and to the village administrations. Under this scheme, both the work in the country and in the councils can be so closely interrelated as to develop the maximum amount of political pressure against the government. When the electorates, the legislature and the Congress learn to act as a single organisation, sanctions for the enforcement of national rights and demands will, of themselves, spring into existence.

Again we have to organise the country in respect of the many serious grievances of the people. They are not yet fully alive either to their rights or to their wrongs. The study and investigation of grievances must form an essential part of congress work. The congress members of all the legislatures should meet as a separate national legislature and frame model laws for adoption by the people. The remedying of grievances must be upon the basis of self-reliance and resistance and not on the basis of co-operation with the government. The people must be taught to assert their rights and to develop their powers of self-reliance and resistance. The issues of prohibition, of taxation of land and above all of unemployment will give us sufficient momentum and take us a long way forward.

If incessant propaganda is carried on in town and in village, if the congressmen inside and outside the councils interest themselves, each group in the work of the other, and if people are organised in respect of grievances upon which they feel most strongly, the end will soon be in sight.

We must establish village sabhas that shall, under congress mandate, administer village affairs and be the units of a permanent Swaraj. The great practical difficulties that are in the way must not depress us but should only serve as a powerful stimulus to exertion. Mastery, as has rightly been said, is acquired by resolved limitation: and the acid test of Indian leadership, of resolute patriotism and of constructive ability consists in the determination and contentment of men to organise and lead villages for the cause of Swaraj. The secret of success in the work of village reconstruction mainly lies in the discovery of apt rural leadership.

In this way, the congress will ere long become the national government.

CAPTURE OF LOCAL BODIES.

The work that I think must next be undertaken is the capture of local bodies in every province. Both in connection with the constructive programme and on its own merits I would urge upon you the need for such action. If Congressmen pledged to carry out the constructive programme and to follow the advice of local congress committtees make it a point to capture as many seats as possible in the municipalities and local boards, the national movement will gain tremendously in strength. You can, in the first place, powerfully help the anti-drink campaign and place it on a practical basis; you can also nationalise education in municipal and board schools and spread the cult of Khaddar amongst teachers and boys and amongst municipal voters and employees. You will be able to devise ways and means to relieve unemployment to an appreciable extent. And those in service of local bodies will become nationalised if their administration is undertaken by Congressmen. You will benefit the people in other practical ways, besides giving them the advantages which a municipality or board is intended to give but so seldom gives. In the second place, Congressmen will acquire local leadership and establish control for the Congress over the people of the locality. At present, the control is either exclusively with persons who are hostile or indifferent to the national movement or is divided between them and us. The present influence of the bureaucracy and its ministerial or other allies over local bodies must be replaced by ours and the hold of the Congress over the people greatly strengthened. In the third place, you will be able to communicate to others that burning love of country that is in you. Fourthly, it will enable all sections of congressmen to come together and will give us additional organisations from which and by which the fight for Swaraj can be carried on. Lastly, village re-construction and village government can with the resources of the local bodies be more easily achieved than if we have to set about that work without such aid. We have already succeeded to some extent in the direction of nationalizing local bodies and have demonstrated its feasibility. Neither the occasional failure of the experiment nor academical arguments founded on obsolete theories, nor all the undoubted difficulties incidental to elections and the formation and maintenance of parties should deter us from persevering in it. The local bodies must be reformed by the abolition of nominated seats and must become parts of our great national organisation.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

No less important than the programme of work in the Councils and in the local bodies is the constructive programme of the Congress. Neither our political pre-occupations, nor any comparative table of values which one may frame for one's self should make us forget that khaddar, prohibition, and removal of untouchability as well as the other items of work are vital aspects of our national movement.

KHADDAR.

"Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration and iron will, the restoration of the Spinning Wheel to its ancient-primacy has made the boycott of foreign cloth real to an appreciable extent and has powerfully stimulated swadeshi spirit and enterprise in all forms and directions. It has by its persuasiveness affected to a visible extent the national psychology, and has lent a new dignity to our manhood and womanhood. For, it has given us a feeling of self-respect and has raised the Indian name in the estimation of the Western and Eastern world. From bitter hostility and contempt it has journeyed through all the stages of misunderstanding and has at last found a home in our hearts. It has demonstrated our constructive ability and is increasingly providing relief for unemployment while the State is doing nothing to mitigate it. Above all, work in this direction means love and love means influence. And the political pressure exerted by a boycott of foreign cloth is there all the time. The transfer of jurisdiction over khadi production from the Congress to an expert organization has, I think, ensured for it a permanent and conspicuous place in our national life unaffected by the controversies and fluctuations of politics. I trust the All India Spinners' Association will become a nation-wide labour organization which, if it cannot be identical with Swaraj, will go some some way towards it. For, its potentialities are considerable; it can greatly help in the work of village government. During 1925-26, Khadi production was 19 lakhs and this year it is expected that there will be an increase of 25 per cent. The increase in output has been accompanied by a steady improvement in quality and in patterns and Khadi has become distinctly cheaper. Nevertheless, the demand for Khadi is not as rapid and universal as one would wish. It is, therefore, our paramount duty to see that continuous political and patriotic backing is given to Khadi and to the boycott of foreign cloth and that the new spheres of influence which our national organization has won through the message of Khaddar are not lost to us by our indifference to it. And let us remember that of the two greatest achievements of Mahatma Gandhi, non-co-operation and Khaddar, though it is difficult to decide which is the greater, Khaddar is at once the radiant symbol of our self-reliance and of our power of resistance.

PROHIBITION.

We have not, I am afraid, latterly paid much attention to the question of total prohibition. Our movement with gain in moral grandeur if we successfully organise the will of the nation in that behalf. The measures that were adopted during the active period of non-co-operation were no doubt marked by temporary exaltation and magnificently illustrated our spirit of sacrifice. They have, however, led to no permanent changes in the landscape. No Minister has during the past six years been found, and I doubt whether a Minister will now be found, to be courageous enough to bring in a bill for total prohibition and to resign his office on its rejection or disallowance. Anyhow, while the fight for Swaraj is carried on in the legislatures and outside, we must devise effective ways of removing the drink evil which is among the greatest causes of poverty in many provinces. In my province, where the Congress Party in the Council is pledged to make total prohibition a major issue, next only to Swaraj, the drink revenue amounts to nearly 6 crores of rupees out of a total provincial revenue of 16 crores. At least twice the amount of revenue derived by the Government in each province under Excise will represent the minimum loss to the people. The loss of revenue to the State due to a policy of total prohibition is more apparent than real; for there is bound to be more than corresponding increase in national wealth. It can, however, if necessary be made good in other ways and should not make us hesitate to take decisive measures. I do feel that on this point the national conscience is not yet sufficiently roused. And yet both Islam and Hinduism can easily supply tremendous driving power if we will but put our hands to it.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The removal of untouchability was long confined to the platform of social or religious reform ad did not then make rapid progress. By making it one of the items of the constructive programme of the Congress, we have, under Mahatma Gandhi' leadership, almost in the twinkling of an eye materially changed the attitude towards it alike of the educated classes and of the masses. The final solution of the question, however, depends in great part upon the improvement of the economic conditions of the vast bulk of the untouchables. And the time has, I think come when in order to ensure its speedy accomplishment, increasing concentration on it is required. As in the case of Khadi, an ad hoc organisation consisting of enthusiasts and religious and social reformers will, if properly led, be able to complete the work so splendidly begun by the the Congress. Neither foreign nor domestic critics are, however, right when they assert that untouchability is a formidable obstacle to Swaraj, or that its removal will automatically bring about Swaraj. We cannot wait for Swaraj till it is removed anymore than we can wait till caste is abolished. There is the capital instance of the United States of America achieving freedom long before the abolition of a very real and wide-spread slavery. But we must all agree that we must make an end of untouchability, apart from any question of Swaraj and whether we ever win Swaraj or not. While I would deprecate the iterated rhetorical stress on untouchability as a serious impediment to Swaraj and the consequent admission in favour of foreign domination, the higher philosophy of Hinduism as well as the history of religious dissidence in our country emboldens me to claim that the rule against untouchability has neither part nor lot with the indestructible soul of Hinduism. Judged by any test, humanitarian, rational or spiritual, patriotic or democratic, we cannot with decency uphold in Hinduism the dogma of an immutable untouchability. It clouds our vision, limits our experience, hardens our heart, narrows our sphere of responsibility and prevents our ideals of justice, love and sincerity from being perfect. The feeling that a particular caste or tribe or sect as such is by divine ordinance invested either with a mystic superiority or spiritual guardianship over others or has been condemned by God to bear the visible symbols of a hopeless degradation is destructive of the divinity in man, which is the central doctrine of Hinduism. It is not good for any one, neither for the guardian nor for the ward. As an "Ahaval" of Kapilar, current in my province, puts it "Who can see any unlikeness of form between men such as there is betweenn bull and buffalo? Vasishta bon of lowly mistress to Brahma like red water-lily springing up in mire; Sakti born of a Chandala woman to Vasishta; Parasara born to Sakti of Pulai woman Vyasa born of a fisher-girl to Parasara; all these by study of the Vedas rose to high estate and are famous as holy men." Ad if we are still in doubt, it is dissipated when we listen to Vemana's disconcerting query: "Why should we constantly revile the Pariar? Are not his flesh and blood the same as our own? And of what caste is He who pervades the Pariar?"

> **"FREE INDIA CAN BUY AND MAN A FLEET AND MAINTAIN AN ARMY ON THE MOST MODERN LINES. IT IS IN ULTIMATE ANALYSIS NOTHING BUT A QUESTION OF FINANCE AND THE TRAINING OF MEN."**
>
> —From the President's Address.

We must, therefore, realise that untouchability is but the off-spring of man-made custom and has no divine sanction behind it. On the other hand, from the point of view of Hinduism, it prevents it from spreading far and wide and sending its roots deeper and robs it of the transforming influence of missionary fervour.

The Congress Party in the legislative councils will, I have no doubt, attend to these and to the other items of constructive work to the extent to which they can be furthered in and through the legislatures. I trust, it will, in particular, tone up the educational institutions belonging to or aided by the Government and secure the passage of enactments including in courses of compulsory studies such subjects as will inculcate in boys and grls a consuming patriotism, courage and a wide national outlook.

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The organization of labour has been included by the Congress at Cawnpore in its constructive programme We must give it a front place in our work for the coming year. The welfare of labour, its housing, its provident funds and industrial insurance and all the other things required for improvement in the treatment and conditionns of labour ae great national importance. They constitute a reserved subject though they concern us more than the bureaucracy. Labour legislation in India whether it concerns registration of trade unions or other matters is by no means satisfactory. Labour is not represented by its own men in the existing legislative bodies as the present electorates are too unmanageable and expensive. And nomination is a wholly inadmissible method of securing representations either of labour or of the depressed classes or of any class of the population. The Congress must therefore increasingly promote the welfare of labour and the Congress party in each legislature should represent its interests and pay special attention to its requirements. Fortunately labour in India is becoming more and more insistent on its rights and is slowly organizing itself. There is perfect identity of feeling and interest between the national movement and labour. None need fear that in India the legitimate interests of labour will be sacrificed to capitalist interests; or that the Congress can neither reconcile them nor be just to both.

Next to Swaraj, the greatest of India's needs is the relief of poverty and unemployment. Owing to a variety of causes it has assumed colossal dimensions. The average income of an Indian is hardly Rs. 68 per annum. We are face to face with un-speakable squalor and misery and starvation. The first duty of a Government is to take adequate measures for their removal; but under the present system of Government the problem is wholly ignored. Otherwise, will the present Government, for instance, establish the great industry of ship-building on a large scale or start a line of state-owned steamships that will earn freight for India and give employment, as Indian Railways do, to tens of thousands of Indians? Assuredly not. We want Swaraj for the purpose of discharging what according to our tradition and culture is our paramount duty. For, Swaraj has to be won before we can establish industries on a large scale and adequately deal with the problem of poverty and unemployment. In the meantime, the Congress party in the several legislatures should make every attempt to get laws passed compelling the Government to relieve unemployment by the establishment of State industries, by opening up of new tracts for cultivation and in other ways. It should also educate the country and link unemployment to the Swaraj movement in such a way as to produce an increasing amount of pressure on the Government.

GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

A grievance of considerable magnitude has recently arisen in connection with the currency and exchange policy of the Government. The recommendations of the Currency Commission adopted by the Government do not establish the effective gold standard with gold currency which India needs for her prosperity but are injurious to Indan interests. These and the resolve of the Government to fix the exchange at 18d, its continued deflation of the currency and its sales of Reverse Council Bills contrary to the clear assurance given by the Finance Member that the Assembly would first be consulted, have exasperated Indian public opinion. They are bound to result in gross injustice to our industries, to our agricultural population and to our exporters .. A little reflec-

(Continued on next page.

STIRRING CALL FOR UNITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

> "THE FOREMOST OF OUR DUTIES FOR THE COMING YEAR IS TO MOBILISE ALL OUR FORCES ON THE ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL DEMAND."
>
> —From the President's Address.

tion will make us agree that the lower price of imports is no compensation especially when we remember the expenditure on imported goods by the vast bulk of the consumers is but a small percentage of their total expenditure. The loss inflicted upon India is very substantial, whether we have regard to the drop of 12½ per cent in the real value of agricultural produce or of exports or have regard to the competition between products of Indian, and foreign industries or to consequential increase in agricultural indebtedness. Nor will additional taxation be, as contended, necessary if the exchange is at 16d. The question should not be regarded as a recondite question for economic Pandits or as if its eventual adjustment does not mean serious loss at present. The currency policy of the Government has a far-reaching importance: it not only affects certain key interests but the general welfare of the country. To say that some sections of Indian capitalists want to exploit us is but an attempt to prejudice us which must be resisted. In our fear lest our own capitalists use us, let us not allow ourselves to be exploited by foreign capitalists in the interests of England and to the general detriment of India. I am confident that we shall be able to hold the scales even not only as between rival communities but as between rival interests in India. I cordially welcome the formation of the Indian Currency League and trust that it will adequately educate public opinion on the question of the ratio of the gold standard, gold currency and other cognate questions. But I am certain the League will be able to achieve nothing, either by debate and vote in the Assembly or by protest outside, unless it comes into line with the Congress and unless its members harness themselves to the dynamic politics of the Congress.

INDIAN STATES.

Indian States, in the opinion of some friends, present a difficult and delicate question in connection with our demand for Swaraj. The difficulty only exists so long as we do not go into it and the delicacy arises because we have one view for British India and another for Indian States. I share, to the full, the sympathy of all those who think that Indian States are a kind of very imperfect Swaraj. They remind us of the high estate from which we have fallen and our national instinct, sound in the main, prompts us to preserve these relics of an ancient dignity. But the reconciliation between sentiment and the imperious necessity for Swaraj is by no means difficult. The rulers of Indian States ought, in their own interests and in the interests of their subjects, to content themselves with the position of hereditary governors or administrators of their territories under a system of representative institutions and responsible government. It is better, much better, for an Indian ruler to be the head of a democratic government and to rely on the support of his people than to occupy the very dubious and anxious position he does at present. He will then, if he is a just and wise ruler, be in a safer, freer and more dignified and influential position than he is in now; if he be unjust or vicious, he will not deserve any protection either from the present government or from free India. The population of the Indian States is 72 millions, somewhat less than a third of the population of British India. The identity of sentiment and civilization, of interest and aspiration, between the two is unaffected by political barriers; and echoes of our Swaraj movement are heard in the States. The people of British India, when they are fighting for Swaraj, are entitled to have the Indian States brought into line with British India. Matters affecting the relations of the Government with Indian States or relating to the affairs of such States, ought not to be excluded, as they are at present, from the consideration of the Central legislature. We in British India are, by ties of blood, religion, culture and business so intimately connected with those in the Indian States that it is impossible to deny them our help in their aspirations and in their grievances. The people of each State should have such representation in the Assembly as may be necessary to safeguard their interests till each Indian State obtains a system of responsible government.

GREATER INDIA.

The lineaments of our great ancestry reveal themselves in us, to-day, however thin in the transmission, the ancient blood has become. And the adventurous spirit of early India which built up long ago a greater Bharata Varsha to the East and to the West, to the North and to the South is not extinct. It is now seen in the greater India which our brethren, in humble and laborious fashion, are building for us in far off lands against unparalleled odds. The status of Indians abroad, whether in South Africa or Kenya, in Fiji or Guiana, in Ceylon or Malaya, in America or Australia, depends inevitably upon the status of Indians in their own land; and Swaraj for India depends in its turn upon the brave and unfaltering spirit of our kith and kin across the seas.

The patient industry and skill of the Indian labourer wins rich fields of cereals and sugarcane, plantations of rubber, tea and coffee and smiling gardens of fruit, flower and vegetable from virgin forests and unpromising lands amidst the hardships of unfamiliar countries and climates. He is therefore induced, with the permission of the Indian Government, to emigrate to distant countries where he lives a life of incessant toil and misery often unsweetened by the happiness of a real home. But when the need for his labour ceases, he is asked either to submit himself to humiliating conditions or given notice to quit. The position of Indians in South Africa and Kenya stands on a much worse footing while their claims to equality are distinctly greater. Indians abroad are of all classes and positions and should be entitled to full rights of citizenship there just as much as others. In any case, the term "cooly" connotes the dignity of labour and the Indian cooly settler, lowly as he is, is far superior in status to the original convict settler in Australia. No white man, I believe, refuses to employ an Indian on a lower wage, but his passion for improving the lot of Indians insists on their adoption of higher standards of living.

With patience and perseverance, our brethren are solving the question of racial equality all over the world. We can help them only by winning Swaraj for India. In the meantime, the Cawnpore resolution to open a foreign department to look after the interests of oversea Indians and to carry on propaganda concerning their status, has to be sufficiently implemented. The deputation of our South African friends to India last year, was an education in itself. I would suggest the holding, once in a way, of a session of the Congress in South Africa. Further, a small committee should be appointed to go to the principal foreign countries where Indians, whether traders, students, labourers or others, reside, so as to get into direct personal touch with them.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

The time has perhaps come for us seriously to think of a Federation of the Asiatic peoples for their common welfare. So long as our neighbours were ruled by irresponsible autocrats, such an idea was clearly out of question. Now that Angora, Persia, China and Siberia are governed by democracies, a federation of Asiatic democracies will make for peace, prosperity and freedom of Asia and therefore comes within the range of practical politics. Signs are not wanting to indicate that our neighbours take keen interest in us and we must reciprocate it. In order to promote better understanding and closer relations between India and other Asiatic countries, frequent interchange of visits by appropriate delegations should be arranged, as well as other steps taken. We have too long neglected the possibilities of a cultural and business union with all Asiatic countries.

COMMUNALISM AND NATIONALISM.

I have reserved, to the last, my remarks on the struggle between communalism and nationalism. The critical phase of the struggle is over and the issue is no longer in doubt. The riots and disturbances that have recently disfigured our social life have drawn forth nearly all that is bad in communalism. The forces of nationalism are steadily and visibly triumphing over the forces of communalism. The results of the elections in the Punjab and the United Provinces are as much due to serious divisions amongst Congressmen as to the confusion caused by communal cries. Those two provinces have not, as it appears to me, given their verdict in favour of communalism. For, the number of Congress candidates that succeeded there on the Cawnpore mandate is larger than the number that succeeded on the Hindu communal ticket. In Bengal, Behar, Madras and in the rest of India, the answer of the electorates against communalism has been decisive. In Madras the electorates, with the masses of the general population at their back, have cashiered a communal party that, for 6 years, thanks to Lord Willingdon, has been responsible for the acute tension of feeling between Brahmin and non-Brahmin. They have loyally supported the Congress ideals of nationalism, unity and justice and have effected a remarkable change in the atmosphere of the province. Electorates predominently non-Brahmin in composition, have returned, either unopposed or after contest, Brahmin and non-Brahmin Nationalists to the local council and to the Assembly and the brunt of the fighting was borne by patriotic non-Brahmins, not less hungry than others for Swaraj. In Bihar, the loyalty to Congress both amongst Hindus and Muslims has been very striking and the national harvest for Council and Assembly is abundant. In Bengal, the Congress party in the council will be much stronger than before and communalism has been held in check. I feel sure Bengal will maintain, as ever, her political primacy.

INDIAN FIRST INDIAN LAST.

That communalism is a negation of nationalism and is an obstacle to Swaraj, is being rapidly and very generally realised. I am confident that whereever intensive propaganda, sincere and persuasive clearly analyses the fallacies underlying it, communalism will go to the wall. Happily, prejudice and suspicion are not deep-seated amongst Indians and communalism is but their off-spring. Again, who will not agree, after some political education, that communal conflicts necessarily involve that there should be an arbiter and that if the whole of India were divided into two warring communities, the arbiter would always be a foreigner? We must not only reach, but hold fast to, the conviction that we are Indians first and last and right through. National representation and national leadership must be our aim and not communal leadership and communal representation. A patriotic Hindu or Mussalman should, at all times and at all costs, desire to represent and lead not only his own community but the other community as well.

In Great Britain, differences of race, language and habits between Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen did not prevent them from establishing self-government. Nor did the bitter and prolonged struggles between Protestants and Roman Catholics prevent the advent of self-government in England, France and Canada. Nor did the divisions between the white races in South Africa make the grant of self-government impossible. The differences between Hindus and Mussalmans or between Brahmins and non-Brahmins are by no means such as to prevent them from being one nation. There is no conflict of interests between them in respect of all those matters which tend to their common welfare or make for a national advance or relate to in the establishment and development of self-governing institutions.

FUNDAMENTAL SAFEGUARDS.

Religious doctrines and institutions and such social usages and personal laws as have historically been due to a distinctive culture are alone peculiar to any religious community. There should therefore be a fundamental law of Swaraj to guard against the making of laws by any legislature in India that may affect liberty of conscience, freedom of religious observance or association, the right to religious education and, at the option of the community concerned, the right to personal laws. Another safeguard has been devised by the Working Committee of the Congress to prevent communal hatred and strife and to protect the legitimate interests of minorities. The rule is to the following effect:—

'No bill, motion or amendment relating to any intercommunal matter should be moved or discussed if a majority of three fourths of the members of any community affected thereby in the legislature, are opposed to the introduction or discussion of such a bill, motion, or amendment. And the Congress party in the legislature concerned, should take such steps as may be possible to give effect to this resolution in each case. But if their efforts are not successful, and a three fourths majority of the members of any community of the Congress party affected by such an inter-communal question consider that it should not be made a party question, then the Congress party in the legislature shall' refrain from making it a party question.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

In the early days of a world faith, again, conversion was of its essence. Though each community should be free to make conversions, no resort to conversion is really any longer useful or necessary. For, the lives of the best and most pious men in each community are a fitter and more effective propaganda in that behalf than definite missionary effort. But wherever the latter is made, it should be open and general and neither secret nor directed to the converting of particular men or women. Let us realize that no great and long-established religion gains in truth, beauty or spirituality with any increase in its census figures.

It is not by hatred of another's religion or of those that profess it that the interests of one's own religion are advanced. Asoka in his Edict on tolerance proceeded on abundant experience and a clear perception of the "essence of the matter," as he calls it, and of real and lasting values. Says he: "He who does reverence to his own sect while disparaging the sects of others wholly from attachment to his own, with intent to enhance the splendour of his own sect, in reality by such conduct inflicts the severest injury on his own sect."

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Moreover, no community can, in these days, really progress in secular affairs unless the nation as a whole advances, unless, in other words, the other communities either acquiesce in the rise of one community or make equal progress. The best way of advancing politically one's own community is, therefore, to raise the status of all the communities as a whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community, all the other communities band themselves together against yours. Communalism is not so much a positive idea of benefiting one's own community as a destructive desire to obtain advantages at the expense of the other communities. And how, one may well ask, is a community benefited by one of its members securing a post in government service or succeeding in an election? If he conducts himself justly and honestly as a member of the public service, members of his community can share only in the general good and can gain no undue advantage. If, on the other hand, he favours them at the expense of others, he will become unjust and corrupt. Again, what is every-day distrust between two individuals of the same community is dignified into communal distrust or tension when it arises between two individuals belonging to different communities, though, in both cases, the motive or cause, whether it be ambition or envy, bad temper or enmity, necessity or greed, difference in opinion or temperament may be the same.

A MISNOMER.

That much absued expression communal representation is a misnomer; for all the communities are equally interested in all public questions and in the country's problems and in particular solutions of them. Such differences as exist are temperamental and individual and not at all communal. Taxation and other burdens imposed by the State bear on all and grievances are common to all and methods of redress or agitation are not peculiar to a community. Nor is it by mathematical or mechanical formulae that justice between communities in the matter of the services or in other matters can be rendered. The Congress stands for equal rights and opportunities for all classes, castes, and communities. And Indian nationalists are developing a high sense of justice; they are even sensitively just. Let us realize clearly that to uphold justice between man and man is to uphold justice between community and community. As a safeguard a negative rule against members of any community or caste monopolising offices is all that is required. There are so many communities and there is so much of competition in these days in India that it is impossible for any community to create such a monopoly. Again, neither a Hindu nor a Muslim member can at all represent his religion in a legislative council or any question except where his religion is sought to be affected.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The intrusion into politics of religion, and very often of dogmatic religion, must be resisted as a primitive or mediaeval idea, born of theocracies, and disastrous alike to religion and to politics. Hinduism and Islam will gain immeasurably in strength and purity if they are not mixed up with secular politics. I do not speak of morality or of that spiritual quality which is common to all great religions; for thereby politics and organizations are cleansed and made sweet and wholesome. In the evolution of States, theocracies have not survived as they were responsible for fanaticism, persecution and internal strife and neglected the material welfare of the people and the proper arts of government.

HINDUISM AND ISLAM.

Lastly, let us clearly grasp the truth that neither Hinduism nor Islam stands in danger of being destroyed by the other. Both are great religions, ages old; and both have an abiding hold on vast populations. They have again and again come into severe conflict with each other and have survived it, as they have survived the shocks of foreign invasions and foreign civilizations and all other catastrophic changes. In mediaeval conditions, Hinduism and Islam both continued to flourish in full vigour, independent of the religion of powerful despots who were backed up by their own communities, numerous and armed. In modern times, when there is far greater religious tolerance, and when autocracies have been replaced by democracies and democracies are notoriously secular in their outlook and priestly influence has largely declined, it is wholly chimerical to imagine that if either the Hindus or Muhammadans in a province constitute a majority in a democratic form of Government, the religion of the minority will suffer. No proselytizing can equal the hearty crusading fervour of early and mediaeval times; and the two great religions of India have in spite of innumerable conversions and re-conversions adjusted and consolidated themselves and have acquired an adamantine stability. A Hindu State that attempts with all its authority to destroy Islam will be subverted in a minute and a similar fate will befall a Mussalman State that attempts to destroy Hinduism.

Let us not forget, in the fever of political controversy, that the strength of each religion is derived from God and is rooted in the souls of Prahladas. Not all the tortures of a Torquemada nor all burning at the stakes nor all other forms of persecution have been able to destroy the mystic quality of the human soul. Neither Hinduism nor Islam derives or requires strength either from the present or from any future Government. Both stand, far, far above Swaraj which is not comparable to them. Neither foreign Governments nor self-Governments, neither democracies nor autocracies, can destroy that seed of faith which is in every one of us, that inspired interpretation of the universe to which one clings for guidance and solace in this world and for salvation in the next. Hindus and Mussalmans have lived in the past and will live in the future as patriotic fellow citizens and firm and loyal friends. In the transaction of public affairs, in all matters of secular advancement, in all aspects of the administration and on all public, political and national questions, they easily can and should think and feel and act as Indians. I fervently appeal to Hindu and Mussalman leaders with all the strength of my feeble voice to consider the need for concerted action in a calm and dispassionate spirit and to unite indissolubly for their common deliverance.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

It appears to me that the vision of Swaraj has become somewhat dim in the dust of internal strife and our hunger for it less keen in our greater desire for the philosophy of individualism. The need of the hour is not philosophy but action, not freedom for the individual but freedom for the nation, not alone unity in ideal and object, but also unity in method and action direction and pace, and above all, not polemics and projects but organization and discipline, first and last and right through. The question naturally sugests itself: Should we have distinct parties in the country or in the Congress. I know the weight of names is against me, but I would beg a calm and earnest examination of the question with Swaraj brain and Swaraj heart. The answer comes again and again from the depths of our being, from the holy of holies, from our tortured soul, that the righteous should link hands against unrighteousness. There can be only two parties in India, the party of the Government and its adherents that obstruct Swaraj, and the party that fights visibly and unceasingly for Swaraj. An army has several arms, but it would be a singular army indeed if its cavalry fought its infantry and its artillery opened fire on both. The duties of all groups or parties in the country and in the congress is vigorously to co-operate with one another in their fight for Swaraj just as the arms of sensible army will do in a real war.

I deprecate the philosophy of individualism in a supreme struggle for freedom against a powerful people with their trained bureaucracy and with unlimited material resources. On a question whether a particular course is wise or unwise, will succeed or fail, will accelerate Swaraj or retard it, to make one's opinion or judgment or feeling a matter of conscience is false philosophy. On a point of religion, of morality, of honour, one's own conscience must be the arbiter, but in transacting the affairs of a country, when a decision is not irreligious, immoral or dishonourable, I fail to see how we may rely on our right to differ from one another and yet uphold the discipline necessary for an organization fighting for Swaraj. If the soldiers in an army claim similar right when engaged in a battle they will have short hands. We want freedom for our country and must, therefore, pay the price for it.

Again shall we cease to be constantly on the alert and prefer the easier to the harder way, retreat to advance? Shall we avoid taking prompt decisions, refrain from action when a decision has been come to or indulge in the critical mood? Shall we not concentrate on the imparting of a new momentum, the attracting of fresh recruits and the consolidation and stiffening of our ranks? Or, shall we relax our wills and substitute patience for impatience, little things for big things, discretion for valour, policy for truth, dogma for faith, and sweet reasonableness for stern determination.

Do we feel that we are unfit to undertake the Government of the country? Is it not actually run by Indian officials and are not the English overseers merely concerned in laying down which their Indian subordinates and colleagues who are in no better position than subordinates, are obliged to carry out? The machinery of the Government is already there; only the directing brain and voice are needed and that surely can be supplied by us.

What is needed to break our bonds is only that we should get rid of this creeping paralysis of brain and will, of this hypnotism which the foreigner exercises over the Indian official and un-official, whether his opponent or his friend. The conditions in India are so favourable to the immediate attainment of Swaraj that it were an easy achievement if we could but set our hands to it. One or two men in every village or town have but to shoulder the responsibilities of a real and lasting leadership. Character and transparent patriotism, steady courage and average ability are all that is needed for the purpose. We have been trying to build leadership from above which is an impossible process and from abroad which is a destructive process. We must build leadership from the base and on the spot itself. Efficient local leadership alone and not propaganda or programmes of sorts will solve the problem. For, Swaraj means the ability to set up a local Panchayat or leader that will command continuously the loyal and energetic support of the people in the locality.

With the greatest fervour and in all humility I would appeal to all leaders, all groups of workers and all schools of thought, in and outside the Congress, to put aside all differences for one brief year and stand together as comrades in arms determined to win freedom. We all whether Swarajists, Responsivists, Independents or others, long for unity; and none among us is anxious to emphasise or perpetuate differences. But we all long equally ardently for Swaraj. May I, therefore request all friends, whether they agree or not with all that I have said, to see if it is not possible to reconcile the longing for unity with the longing for Swaraj without affecting either and in such a way and by such methods as shall amaze and baffle and discomfit the Governments in India and in England at this critical hour.

We can restore our faith in ourselves only by restoring our faith in each other, for without an atmosphere of energetic good will and of freedom from suspicion and prejudice, it is impossible to perfect the work of organization that we have begun or to re-impose the splendid discipline that staggered the world till the 10th of March, 1922.

CONCLUSION.

Swaraj is not an intellectual but an emotional proposition. We must cherish it in our hearts with unquenchable faith. neither genial humour nor mordant sarcasm, neither the persuasion of friends nor the wrath of foes, neither appreciation nor calumny should make our patriotism tepid or qualify the singleness of our purpose. We must, therefore, become possessed by a passion for Swaraj that is not warped by fallacies and impulses, that will stand for a uniform and rapid corporate advance in serried masses, that will know no obstacles that will not wax and wane with the seasons, that will not be daunted by imprisonments or depressed by failures.

तस्मादसक्तः सततं कार्यं कर्म समाचर ।
असक्तो ह्याचरन्कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः ॥
कर्मणैव हि संसिद्धिमास्थिता जनकादयः ।
लोकसंग्रहमेवापि संपश्यन्कर्तुमर्हसि ॥
यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

> "THE BEST WAY OF ADVANCING POLITICALLY ONE'S OWN COMMUNITY IS TO RAISE THE STATUS OF ALL THE COMMUNITIES AS A WHOLE."
>
> —From the President's Address.

GIVE US THE LEAD.

MR. PHOOKAN'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

The following is the full text of the welcome address delivered by Mr. T. R. Phookan, Chairman of the Receptio Committee of the 41st Indian Nationa Congress:—

Brother and sister delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

As I stand before you to offer our welcome a sense of overwhelming loss overtakes me and I can scarcely give expression to what is uppermost in the minds of all and everyone of us, Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das is not with us to-day. He laid down his life for the Country. He needed rest and God in His eternal mercy granted him that, although the Country had need of him, I doubt not that he will be gratefully remembered now and for ever by a nation whose honour and dignity he tried to maintain at the cost of his life.

It is with much pleasure that I, on behalf of the members of the Reception Committee and of the people of Assam generally, welcome you to the labours of the 41st Indian National Congress at Gauhati. I am not worthy of the great privilege of receiving you, so kindly conferred upon me, but my excuse in accepting it is that I have taken it as a command from my people which I am bound to obey.

While inviting you to our poor province, situated at the easternmost corner of India, we were fully alive to the fact that we will be putting you to a series of serious inconveniences. We did really foresee the difficulty of a small provincial town like Gauhati consisting of a population of 16,000 souls only, having to accord proper reception to you. We also fully realised that all our best endeavours could not go far enough to give you the least in the name of comforts. But I hope you will forgive our failings when you take into account our peoples' earnest desire to be in actual touch with this Mighty Institution. Have we not therefore fair reason to believe that our kindness and sympathy for a sister province will soon make you forget all the troubles taken out of love, and forgive us for those given in our earnest desire to serve you?

Fairly rich in her natural resources, she is undoubtedly magnificently rich, in her natural grandeur. May be it is due to my natural pride as an Assamese, but I feel that Assam with the lofty mountains standing along the North, with the wide plains encircled by the high ranges—such as, of Bhutan, Khasia—Jaintia, Naga and the Garo hills, watered by the crystal currents of thousands of hill streams, and with the Mighty Brahmaputra majestically flowing through her heart, Assam will stand comparison with the most beautiful country in the World.

It was not without reason that reference was made in the "Joginitantra" of Kamrup as the place where gods even desired to die not to speak of human beings.

The place where we have assembled to-day is sacred with thousand memories of India's past glories, memories of culture, of heroic deeds, of scientific achievements, of great happenings cherished in tradition and chronicled in history. The yonder hillock on the Brahmaputra enshrines a temple of Siva, known as Pandu Nath which was founded by the Pandavas during their exile. There is the Nilachala (The blue mountain) wherein stands the famous temple of Kamakshya Devi. For centuries Kamakshya in Kamrupa has been the meeting place of devout pilgrims from all parts of India.

LAND OF THE RISHIS.

Ladies and gentlemen, it was in this Holy land of Kamrup the Narakasur of Pouranik fame reigned supreme. It was Raja Bhagadutta of Kamrup who went with 10,000 elephants to the Holy Battle field of Kurukshetra and gallantly fought for the Kauravas with soldiers from Assam which came up to 1/18th. of the entire *Kuru-sena*. It was in this Holy land of Kamrup that Rishis and Moonies, such as Basista, Galava, Sukracharyya, Kasyapa and others found suitable places for their meditations. Ancient Kamrup which lay extended up to "Karatoya Samakirna Yabat Dikkar Basini" including Cooch Behar and Rangpur was at one time the seat of Indian culture. Kumar Vaskar Varma of Kamrup escorted by Hiuen Tsang led the historic deputation to the Court of Emperor Siladitta II known as Harsa Vardhana.

It was here in 1668 A.D. that the great Assamese general Lacit Bar Phookun defeated the most powerful army of the Emperor Aurangazeb and stemmed for ever the tide of Mogul conquest. It was here that Assamese people fought their Thermopally and drove back the Moguls from their homeland. In the conquering career of the mighty Emperor it was only at Saraighat—not far away from this pandal, that his formidable army had a crushing defeat. And again it was here that the great Assamese King Rudra Singha collected his vast army numbering over six lacs to conquer back from Gour the territories up-to the river Karatoya which form the traditional boundary between the ancient kingdom of Kamrupa

(Continued on next page.)

STIRRING CALL FOR UNITY

(Continued from previous page.)

> "THE LONG HISTORY OF REPRESSION THAT HAS DARKENED OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM, PROVES THAT THE CURVE OF REPRESSION AND THE CURVE OF REFORMS GO INTERTWINED; OF REPRESSION GILDED WITH REFORMS OF REFORMS WITHERED BY REPRESSION." ....

and the world west of it. And yet again it was about 6 miles from here that Bakhtiar Khilji the Conquerer of Bengal was defeated and turned back in 1204 A.D. by the most powerful King Kamata. Three miles to our east along the Brahmaputra lies the lovely town of Gauhati—the ancient *Prah-Jyotishpura*, the capital of Narkasur, Bhogadutta and hundred of other Kings before and after them

It was in Assam that Princess Joya moti of sacred memories practised passive resistance and was slowly tortured to death under the order of the King. She cheerfully died the most cruel death spurning the highest position offered to her yet firmly refusing to disclose the whereabouts of her beloved husband which she alone knew.

INHERITORS OF ANCIENT CULTURE.

However poor our condition under the British Raj may be to-day, we are inheritors of a very ancient Hindu culture, and I am proud to say that if there is any place, where, catholic and progressive Hindu Religion is a living force, that place is Assam. In days of yore, the Non-aryan culture had to yield to Hindu culture which is evidenced by the acceptance of overlordship by Asur Kings of the Aryan Monarchs of Delhi. During mediaeval, days, Hindu orthodoxy of a rather sordid character seemed to dominate the religious beliefs of the Assamese. But the preachings of two of the greatest religious reformers of that age—Sankara and Madhaba, and their Brahminical contemporary Damodar ushered into Assam an era of religions renaissance, the like of which can be compared only with the contemporary Vaishanava Movement of India or the Protestant movement of Europe. These great teachers suffered, privation at the hands of the powers that were and practised Satyagraha against the Brahminical of *hierarchy of* Assam backed as they were by the powerful support of the Assamese Monarch. But the truth came out triumphant in the end and these two mighty spirits have left for Assam such a catholic faith of love, amity and brotherhood that without adopting the process of conversion by missions, hundreds of our animistic brothers are being Hinduised and are being brought within the folds of Hindu society. It is for the preachings of these great spirits also that the evils of untouchability do not appear to be so acute as they do in other places of India. Mighty as they appear as religious teachers, no less great were they in the realm of letters. Assamese literature which is one of the most ancient of languages having Sanskritic origin, was greatly enriched by them in their songs, lyrics and poetry, and it is by their appeal to the higher human sentiment and to the soul at the same time that they attained such great successes as reformers. Before and after these great poets many noble writers in both prose and poetry flourished and I make bold to assert, that their writings would adorn any of the best literature of the world. In the domain of architecture also, one has merely to look round any place from Dhubry to Sadiya and from the tNorth to, the South, and he is sure o find temples and images, beautiful ston pillars, and engravings all proclaimie the existence of an ancient civilizationgand culture.

SACRED TO MUSLIMS.

Kamrup, the sacred land of progressive Hinduism is also a place of great pilgrimage for the Muslims, for, there is the Holy Powa Mecca at Hajo within 15 miles from where we are sitting. I am proud to be able to say in this connection that it is in Assam where Hindus and Muhammadans have at all times lived in friendliest of friendly terms and are still doing so.

Friends, I am afraid, I am trying your patience by making references to some of the characteristics of Assam and the Assamese people; but I hope you will bear with me, for a while when I make a brief reference to our family institution of Khaddar and Weaving. Khaddar movement, which is a problem of *all* problems in India to-day, was so very much simplified by the old Assamese, that could we bring back into our midst the activities of those days, the boycott of foreign cloth would become unnecessary. It is, I suppose, an accepted fact to-day, that production of Khaddar cannot be based on specialised labour however best our institution or organization may be. In order that spinning and weaving may prevail in all places and at all times, production of Khaddar should be the aim of all families and spinning made into a living institution. This was exactly the position of the Assamese families of old. In Assam the best of ladies span and wove; and although during the last 30 years some of them seem to have forgotten spining, weaving has nowhere been given up. There are yet several places in Assam where spinning in cotton, silk, Endi and Muga are done on an extensive scale, and cloths worth several lacs of rupees produced every year. One centre in Nowgong alone where the All India Spinners' Association is working, has produced no less than 30,000 yards of Khaddar within three months only and in a season when the people do not generally spin. In weaving we can surely claim to be some of the best weavers of India. Mahatmajee's expression that "Ladies of Assam weave fairy tales in cloths" although highly flattering to our ladies, is not surely an exaggeration. What I therefore feel regarding Khaddar movement is that in Assam we do not require so much Khaddar propaganda as much as an organization for supply of cheap cotton and other materials and implements and inducement to spin. I am also disposed to believe that because we have not given up spinning and weaving, we are, inspite of all our poverty, not destitute. It is a significant fact that out of 12 lacs of indentured labour in Assam, not one is an Assamese. Khaddar in my opinion may not be commercially a business proposition but economically it is perfectly sound.

THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

Brothers and Sisters, it was only in 1838 that the whole of Assam came under the British control although one portion was taken in 1826 by the treaty of Yandaboo. We have undoubtedly had some improvements brought about by the British Raj; and we are very grateful to His Majesty's Government for them, but, while Cholera and Kala-Azar, Malaria and Small-pox are causing havoc to the people of Assam it is cruel, if not criminal, for the Assam Government to be thinking of increasing land revenue. But the severest indictment that the Government of Assam stand charged with, is the wilful slow poisoning of the people of Assam by carrying on their immoral traffic in opium. And what is more when a number of selfless workers raised their voice of protest by preaching temperance during the Non-co-operation, they were mercilessly flung into prison-house.

END OR MEND THE COUNCILS.

While the shadow of Jallianwala Bagh is still getting longer, while the blood stains of innocent babes on the brick walls of that Bagh are still proclaiming the brutality of Dyer, while the brave and patriotic sons of India are being slowly killed behind the prison bars without trial, while the Ordinances and repressive laws stand unrepealed, the Noble Lord commands that India must co-operate unconditionally or she will be meted out with worst treatment. Let Gauhati Congress give a suitable reply to the Noble Lord but I personally feel that India will not allow herself to be coerced into co-operation by such threat and she will not barter her birthright for a mess of pottage however, tempting it might be. "Good, bad, indifferent you must work the present constitution" dictates the Noble Lord "for you will be given no further reforms." This to my mind, means India's power of resistance must be crushed, she must be humiliated. Let Gauhati Congress, let the representatives of the people of India answer the challenge of the Noble Lord fairly and squarely, but I personally believe that the Councils should either be mended in a manner suitable for the attainment of Swaraj or should be ended completely. Let Gauhati Congress decide, whether India should get back to her old mentality of begging for favours on bended knees with folded hands or that she should stand on her own rights and make a demand for her birth right. Let Gauhati Congress decide whether India should be humiliated into co-operation in the hope of getting some favours or that she should stoutly refuse co-operation till her legitimate rights are conceded to.

If we sincerely believe that Swaraj is India's birth right and if we honestly and earnestly mean to work for its speedy attainment, we must make Hindu-Moslem unity a living reality and I firmly believe it to be possible if *we really* wish it. We must forthwith drive away the wicked and the selfish spirit of communalism; we must take back the untouchables at once and above all inspire confidence into the minds of the Indians of all communities, *of the rich and poor* alike, that Congress is a living organism, with a unity of purpose and unity of action working for the salvation of India.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CONGRESS.

I deeply regret to have to note the difference that is subsisting in the Congress camp to-day. How can I help deploring the cessation of personalities like Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, and Mr. Aney, of Lalajee and Malaviyajee from the majority party of the Congress?

INDIA'S CHOICE.

That great fighter for Political freedom Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das declared that 1926 would be a critical year in the history of our Country. I verily believe it to be so. We are to-day confronted with the gravest of problems India had to face within the last 6 years of choosing between Co-operation and Non-co-operation, between salvery and freedom, between subservience and self-reliance. On your wise decision on this subject alone rests the future of India. While the masses of India are looking up to you for a united verdict, while the situation calls for our best energies and united action, should it be proper for you to be carrying on a fractricidal warfare? Honest differences of opinion are undoubtedly inevitable in politics, but should we not close up our ranks, specially when the deceptive manoeuvre of the enemies is threatening a complete rout? Should we not be able to sink all our differences, when united and concerted action is the only sure weapon left in our hands in defeating our common enemy?

APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

In such a critical state of the country I may be pardoned if I take the liberty of striking a personal note and appeal to Mahatma Gandhi once again to give us the lead.

The magic land of Kamrup has an old tradition that people staying here over three nights are converted into sheep, and we all know that the sheep have the peculiarity of following the leader faithfully. Let us hope, therefore, that the magic influence of this land will enable the fighting groups to settle their differences and make the Hindus and Muhammadans united in love and brotherhood and follow the leadership of the Congress like innocent lambs tended by the gentle shepherd of Sabarmati.

That tiny little Charkha,—that wheel of Indian life, moved with unfailing regularity by that mighty little man Mahatma Gandhi is, in my opinion not only spinning yarns for the dumb millions of India, it is not merely laying a straight path for the economic salvation of India, but is slowly evolving that irresistible world force of Non-violent *Non-co-operation* which alone will be able to check effectively the deadly spirit of Imperialism, which is out to crush the soul of Independence of the weak and the helpless nations.

SREEMAN S. SRINIVAS' IYENGAR.

PRESIDENT, GAUHATI CONGRESS.

APPEAL FOR UNITED ACTION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you as the worthy representatives of the Indian nation are called upon to-day bravely to stand, by Indian Nationalism and show us the right way to Swaraj, so lead us out of internal dissensions and guide us in our earnest endeavours for the speedy attainment of Swaraj. By your wise counsel and sincere tolerance make us forget our communal differences which are eating into the vitals of our national life. By your liberal policies and generous dealings, break down the petty party maneouvres and show us the right path to a united action. By your noble example of self-sacrifice get us out of our wicked ways and inspire us into living an unselfish national life. Give us a bold lead towards the goal of Swaraj, instils courage into the hearts of the weakest of the weak and bring hopes unto the millions of despairing minds by your loving message of confidence and success; declare with a united voice and determined spirit that we will fight with a grim determination, all evil forces that might thwart us in our earnest attempt to win Swaraj, proclaim that you will fight to a finish at all cost the fair fight for freedom of our beloved mother land. I personally possess a great deal of robust optimism and I have a firm faith and a clear vision that freedom of India will come sooner than many people expect—if only we work honestly, earnestly and unitedly. Let not our success be judged in the measures of our achievements. Non-violent Non-co-operation had worked wonders within the very short time it was practised. It has animated Indian life with a sense of manhood, it has infused that love for freedom for the mother land, which cannot be killed even by the most inhumane methods of Bureaucracy. It has taught us that the weakest nation has a right to rebel against the most powerful nation that tries to impose by strength of arms its will against the wish of the people.

MR. PHOOKAN

Chairman of Reception Committee, Gauhati Congress.

In the course of our honest endeavour to secure freedom should difficulties arise and despair come, let us not forget to say.

"Iyyaka naabubu wa iyyaka nastayeen."

Let us prayerfully say unto God:—

"Thou power supreme
Whose mighty scheme
These joys and woes of mine fulfil
Here firm I rest
They must be best
Because they are Thy Will."

Our right to invite you to such a distant and a poor country is based upon our modest achievement during the Non-co-operation Movement, on the terrible sufferings undergone at that time by the people of Assam at the most cruel hands of the Bureaucracy and above all in our sincere willingness to follow your lead through the Congress and do our honest best in the fight for Swaraj.

But I offer my humble apologies for detaining you so long by telling our Provincial tales of joys and woes, for you have more important questions to answer and must more difficult problems to solve. Deliverence of a Mighty nation enslaved by the merciless decree of Providence rests with you. I ask you with all the humility that I can command to forgive us for our many short-comings and request you to begin your deliberations.

T. R. PHOOKUN.

यं ब्रह्मा वरुणेन्द्र रुद्रमरुतः स्तुवन्ति दिव्यः
स्तवैर्वेदैः साङ्गपदक्रमोपनिषदैर्गायन्ति यं
सामगाः।
ध्यानावस्थित तद्गतेन मनसा पश्यन्ति यं
योगिनो यस्यान्तं न विदुः सुरासुरगणा
देवाय तस्मै नमः॥

आमनि मणिपर्य्यन्तं आचित्र गन्धमादनात्।
देवाः मरण मिच्छन्ति किं तव मानवादयः॥

SHREWSBURY CO. GETS INDIAN ORDERS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Sentinel Wagon Works, Shrewsbury have received order for locomotives for Orki Division, P. W. D., India and Upper Chenab Canal Irrigation Works and also orders for three double-articulated coaches for G. I. P. Railway and four coaches for Ceylon Government Railway.—Reuter's Special.

OBSERVE CONGRESS DAY.

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A. in a letter to the press suggests to those congressmen who heve nnt beeo to go Gauhati the desirability of observing the Congress day by holding public meetings and repeating their allegiance to the Congress.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING: 4TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES

The following are the acceptances for Monday's Bombay races:—

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Time 2-15 p.m.

Bahadorjung 8|10, Cypus 8|10, Rokis 8|9, Rose Royal 8|8, Ghurfa 8|7, Young Gazelle 8|4, Mabrook 8|4, Roman 8|2, Istamboul 8|1, My Moon 8|1, Orange Blossom (late Waiee), 7|12, Tiffah 7|11 and Baig 7|11.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Time 2-45 p.m.

Solomon's Song 9|3, Amara 9|2, Ravi 9|1, Shivaji Prasad 8|13, Failasuf 8|1, Sicab 8|10, Cheerio 8|8, Pekin 8|8, Glad Eye 8|1, Sutki Beg 8|1, Murti 8|1, Humorous 7|9 and Zain 7|5.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race since January 1st, 1926 and all horses in Classes III and IV.

Time 3-15 p.m.

King Pluto 9|4, Ethelwald 7|0, Lucky Man 9|3, Fun of the Fayre 9|2, Pandomarten 9|0, Prose and Verse 8|12, Jovial 8|10, True Grace 8|9, Knight's Cross 8|5 Theona 8|4, and Puppet 8|1,

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses which have not won since March, 31st 1926, a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 or over.

Time 3-45 p.m.

The Monk 10|4, Ormiston 9|13, Blackwood 8|8, Beaver Puff 8|3, Songe Dore 8|0, Adour 6|11, Special Sprout 7|1, Sandra 6|13, and Rosewater 6|7.

MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; trird. Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Time 4-15 p.m.

Dilawar 9|6, Khundil 8|9, Adwan 8|6, Mansoor Beg 7|11, Rarity 7|9, Tiger King 7|8. Sanatogen 7|7, Pucknell 7|6, Hilaluzzaman 7|4, Hyder Pasha 7|5, Vazirmulk 7|4 and Riyad 7|4.

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000, third, Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I and II.

Time 4-45 p.m.

Bell Metal 9|10, Heron 8|13. Joe's Luck 8|8, Portsoy 8|3, The Count 8|1, Bridgman 8|0, My Realm 7|10, Tycho 7|0, Domestic Bond 7|1 and Krempion 7|0.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Time 5-15 p.m.

Starboard 9|0, Coed Canlas 8|12, Torose 6|10, Foreman 8|4, Footpedal 8|2, and Whit Week 7|1.

MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and. II.

Time 5-45 p.m.

Squire 9|4, Kadir Hajaz 9|0, Security 8|8, Arabian Star 8|3, Maxim 7|6, Apollo 8|1, St. Andrew's Eve 7|8, Moosaad 8|0, Sultan Beg 7|13, Ahyid 7|12, Mooltan 7|11, Sannayet 7|10, Detective 7|7, Farooq 7|7, and Mijrin 7|7.

SELECTIONS : BY "SENEX".

THE BORIVLI PLATE. DIV. I.—1 1/4 Miles—2-15 p.m.	
BAIG	1
ROSE ROYAL	2
GHURFA	3
THE BORIVLI PLATE, DIV II.—2-45 p.m.	
SOLOMON'S SONG	1
PEKIN	2
AMARA	3
THE LEWES PLATE—1 Mile. 3-15 p.m.	
FUN OF THE FAYRE	1
PROSE AND VERSE	2
LUCKY MAN	3
THE RONS H'CAP.—6 Fur. 3.45 p.m.	
SONGE DORE	1
BEAVER PUFF	2
SPECIAL SPROUT	3
THE MARINE LINES PLATE. DIV. I 1 1/4 Miles—4-15 p.m.	
MANSOOR BEG	1
RIYAD	2
PARITY	3
THE VICTORY PLATE, 1 1-4 Miles 4-45 p.m.	
HAROON	1
TYCHO	2
THE COUNT	3
THE LINGFIELD PLATE. [7 Furlongs 5-15 p. m.	
FOREMAN I.	1
COED CANLAS	2
THE MARINE LINES PLATE. DIV. II. 1 1/4 Miles 5-45 p.m.	
ARABIAN STAR	1
SULTAN BEG	2
MOOSAAD	3

The revised rules for the grant of certificates of competency and licenses for electrical contractors and wiremen laid down that after the 1st January, 1927 no contractor would be granted a license unless he employed 75 per cent. of certificated and licensed wiremen. The rules have now been amended so as to extend the time limit to 1st January, 1928.

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

MAHARAJA BURDWAN'S STATEMENT.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and Countess Winterton, H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan with his two sons, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender and many other notable personalities landed at Bombay on Saturday morning on their arrival by s.s. "Ranchi" of the P. & O. Company which arrived at 1-30 a.m. on Saturday morning. The Maharaja of Burdwan who it may be recalled was India's representative on the Imperial Conference, left the steamer on its arrival in the docks at midnight and boarded the Imperial Indian Mail and left for Calcutta early on Saturday morning.

MAHARAJA BURDWAN INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative His Highness made a short statement on his European tour. He said that the delegation from India had been accorded the utmost kindness and courtesy not only by British representatives but also by delegates of other self-governing dominions. Questioned as regards the work done at the Conference, His Highness said that very useful work was done.

As regards the political future of India, the Maharaja remarked that he had watched the result of the recent general elections with great concern. Although His Highness did not wish to commit himself by making any statement just at present as the new legislatures had not yet met. But he wanted to warn his friends in politics that no British Cabinet either Conservative or Labour or Liberal would permit the tinkering of matters relating to law and order; nor would they swerve from the declaration of faith and hope which were the basis of the reforms of 1919.

Earl Winterton with Countess Winterton will leave Bombay on Sunday afternoon by the Nagpur Mail for Calcutta.

C. P. COUNCIL SESSION.

TO MEET ON JAN. 7

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The C. P. Council will meet on January 7th next. Four days are allotted for official business for taking the oaths of allegiance, and for election of members for the various bodies and committees. The same day Mr. Raghavendra Rao will move for leave to introduce the Bills to amend the C. P. Municipality Act, 1922, to amend the C. P. Local Self-Government Act 1920, and to amend the C. P. Land Revenue Act 1917. —A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

The following gentlemen have been nominated members of the United Provinces Legislative Council:—Raja Sir Sayed Abu Jafar, C.I.E., of Pirpur, Fyzabad District; Khan Bahadur Masud-ul-Hasan, Moradabad District; Mr. H. C. Desanges, Bar-at-Law (Anglo-Indian community); Mr. E. Ahmad Shah of Lucknow University; and Babu Ramcharan, Vakil, Lucknow (Depressed Classes).—A.P.

AN ACADEMIC DISTINCTION.

EUROPEAN LADY COMES FIRST IN BENGALEE

CALCUTTA, Dec.

A notable academic distinction has been achieved by a European lady, J. Helen Rowlands who has topped the list in Bengali in the M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.—Free Press.

ATTACHMENT OF GALSTAUN'S PROPERTY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25

In connection with the order passed by the Subordinate Judge of Alipore further staying the attachment of Galstaun's property till January 31st next, the decree-holder Mr. F. F. Dinshaw applied to the same judge to set aside his order, as it had been issued without notice to him and the matter was pending in the High Court. The Subordinate Judge held that if the High Court set aside his previous order, then the order further staying the execution of the decree stood vacated and the decree-holder would be at liberty to have the writ executed without waiting till 31st January.—A. P.

Pandit Bindheswari Prasad Burman writes:—The Reception Committee, All-India Kayastha Conference has decided to receive delegates and provide them with Board and Lodge from the morning of the 28th instant. Delegates coming earlier should communicate to Pandit Bindheswari Prasad Burman, Assistant Secretary, Reception Committee. (14, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta) the exact time and date of their arrival so that they may be received at the Railway stations and conveniently lodged.

A Gazette Extraordinary dated the 24th instant states that His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Monday, 10th January for the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council and Tuesday, the 11th as the date for the holding of the election of the President of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A.P.

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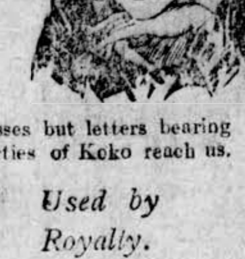

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LESSON OF THE COAL WAR.

◆

AS THE MINERS' LEADER VIEWS IT

Mr. A. J. Cook, the indomitable leader of the Miners, makes the following interesting pronouncement on the end of the coal strike in the "New Leader":—

The Labour leaders who have hastened to contribute articles on Industrial Peace to the anti-Labour Press might at least have waited until the miners' struggle was over.

But as they have entered into the field of controversy it behoves me to say something. The miners, after the ordeal we have passed through, have definite views on this question of industrial peace.

The suggestions which have been made in these articles for avoiding strikes and lock-outs are almost a century old, and they have always come up in public discussion after every great industrial dispute. In so far as they concern the machinery of arbitration and conciliation they may be practical and desirable in themselves, but I cannot pretend that I think that there is much hope of peace in them at the present moment.

It seems to me that anyone who can suppose that the workers can to-day obtain either a living wage or tolerable conditions in industry by these menas must be quite ignorant of the national and international facts of the present-day Capitalist industry.

END IT OR IT WILL END YOU.

The miners' struggle, while it has not been different in principle from other industrial struggles in the past, has been of a quite new ferocity. The growing intensity of our industrial disputes, waged now not to gain new privileges for the workers, but in desperate attempts to preserve old gains, proves conclusively what we, as Socialists, have long been saying. Keir Hardie himself summed up the lesson in his famous phrase. "You must either end Capitalism or Capitalism will end you". We are now face to face with the fact that we can only end Capitalism by creating and constructing a new social order. That is the historic mission of the working-class movement.

The crisis, not only in he mining industry but in cotton, steel, engineering and other trades, must be apparent to the most elementary student of economics. Over-capitalisation; the return to the gold standard, the burden of war debts, the complication of international schemes, such as the Dawes Plan, are all part of this later phase of capitalist development. This phase intensified as a result of the war; yet the war itself was but a part and symptom of this inevitable development of Capitalism. It is this same phase of historical development which has led the present Tory Government and coal-owners to fight so ruthlessly for longer hours and lower wages in the mining industry. A scarcity of markets, known under Capitalism as over-production (but in reality better called under-consumption) results from the lack of purchasing power of the masses. This scarcity always produces industrial crises, which in turn lead to further economic pressure on the workers.

NO IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

If this analysis of the present condition of Capitalism is sound, then clearly there can be no identity of interest in present circumstances between the owners of capital and the workers. Capitalism has reached a stage in which it boldly admits that it cannot even provide work in the mining industry for at least a quarter of those employed before the stoppage. This means that Capitalism can only exist with a permanent unemployed system connected with every industry; and even to achieve this degree of stabilisation the wages of the workers must be reduced and their hours lengthened. At the same time, every attempt to introduce new methods of production which increase output means that yet another consignment of workers is thrown on the industrial scrapheap.

"FACING ECONOMIC FACTS"!

What, then, is the lesson which we must draw from the coal war? As the Press tells us, we must "face economic facts". The economic facts of present-day Capitalism are the facts of a desperate attempt by each producer to undercut every other, both at home and abroad; an attempt which, if it is pursued to its logical end, must mean new wars for markets, whether they are wars like that of 1914-1918, in which men destroyed each other with guns, or wars like the one of 1926, in which men, women and children were destroyed by the weapon of the starvation. The method of such struggles differs but their causes and their results are the same.

I appealed to all thinking men and women to learn the lesson of this struggle. Surely no one can now doubt that the object of the Government and the Capitalist Press, those twins brothers of oppression, is to smash the whole Trade Union and Labour Movement, and that they will be satisfied with nothing less. We have got to choose, therefore, whether we shall create a workers' community in which political and industrial power is in the hands of Labour, or whether we shall be satisfied permanently to remain the slaves of Capitalism.

"The lesson of this struggle is that Socialism is the only hope of the worker; his wife and his child; that we must equip ourselves for the control of industry; that, if we would accomplish our great purpose in our own day we must start now."

But we must rebuild our industrial and political organisations on scientific lines. We must make every city, town and village ring with our first and most urgent demand—the nationalisation of the mines.

I appeal not only to workers but to every thinking man and woman in the country, no matter class, to realise the gravity of the choice that lies before us. Let them not suppose that the workers in mill, mine or factory are going to remain contented with insecurity, poverty, and a falling standard of life. Let them realise that these terrible evils cannot be rem[illegible] without a reorganisation of industry.

Cannot they realise what the I.L.P. has grasped—that a Living wage, and reorganised industry must go together, "and that these two are the only hope of our country"?

LET US REMEMBER.

Our task, as members of the Laour Movement, is clear. We may be disappointed at the part which the Movement has taken in the present struggle.

But let us remember how gloriously the rank and file, when for but a few days last May they found expression, answered to the call of their fellow-workers in need. We miners realise to the full that the industrial and political Labour Movement is, with all its faults, the greatest instrument which the working class has ever possessed.

I believe that the heart of Labour is sound. We have discovered faults and weakness in our Movement. Very well, we will set about remedying them. But I know that Labour will never desert the miners in their darkest hour; rather will the miners and all the workers in Britain go forward together in comradeship, in newly awakened faith, to the achievement or our aims.

LOSS OF 45 POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

◆

TRUTH ABOUT MR. BOSE'S TRANSFER

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

A Press Communique states:—The local Government, in the exercise of its general responsibility for persons detained in jails in the province, recently ordered a temporary transfer of Mr. S. C. Bose detained under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, from Mandalay to Rangoon, in order that his heallth might receive the best medical attention available. Mr. Bose was examined by the senior physician of the Rangoon General Hospital who could discover no physical signs of organic disease though there was loss of weight and occasional rise of temperature. Mr. Bose has now returned to Mandalay where his case is being carefully watched and there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

An unconfirmed report states Mr. Bose has lost twenty-five pounds in weight.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Benares, Dec. 24.

Professor, H. R. Wadia of the Mysore University will preside over the second session of the All India Teachers' Federation at the Senate House at Patna on the 29th. instant.—A.P.

"TIMES OF INDIA" ANNUAL.

◆

We have just received a copy of the 'Times of India" Annual for 1927. Coloured and other picture blocks are the distinctive features of this annual and the present one contains a good many of these. The buyer of this number will feel himself amply repaid because he will get for Rs. 2 two-coloured blocks representing Moghul Paintings which illustrate Mr. N. C. Mehta's article on that subject. The articles in this number deal with subjects of not very serious nature and some light verses and stories add to its attractiveness.

London.—The British Court will observe three weeks mourning for the Emperor of Japan from 25th December.—Reuter.

LALAJI PROCEEDS TO DELHI.

◆

MR. JAYAKAR TO FOLLOW SUIT?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24

Lala Lajpatrai leaves for Delhi to-night where he thinks his presence is urgently needed to prevent any manifestation of anti-Moslem feeling and also to be available for advice to Hindus. It is likely that Mr. Jayakar will accompany Lala Lala Lajpat[illegible] to Delhi to-night.

A later message received, states that Lalaji and Mr. Jayakar have proceeded to Delhi.

LALAJI PROCEED[illegible]NG TO DELHI.

[illegible]cutta, Dec. 24.

Ca[illegible] the Hin-
The feeling in Calcutta among [illegible]raddha-
dus over the murder of Swami Sh[illegible]nger.
nand is growing stronger and stro[illegible]ed
All the vernacular papers have publish[illegible]

leading articles condemning the outrage. Several leading men visited Lala Lajpat Rai to-day to discuss the situation. He advised them all to keep cool and not to be nervous. He telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi informing him that it was his desire to proceed to Delhi immediately. He received this evening the following telegram from Gandhi: "Received stunning news. You should go to Delhi immediately to prevent excitement or resentment. Wire particulars." Lala Lajpat-Rai and Mr. Jayakar are proceeding to Delhi by to-night's Punjab Mail.—A.P.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The Triennial Report on Raccination in the Bombay Presidency ending with 1925-26 shows that small-pox prevailed in a severe form during the first quarter of the year in Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad Districts. This infection in Gujerat continued over from last year. It gradually died out in Broach and Kaira Districts but elsewhere it lurked on in a mild form during the second and third quarters of the year and again assumed an epidemic form in Surat District. It also appeared in Bijapur, East Khandesh, Thana, Sholapur, Larkana, Sukkur and Aden. As usual, failure to notify the appearance of infection until the epidemic was well established and beyond control was noticed in a number of places.

During the year 1925-26, 673,235 persons were primarily vaccinated against 623,209 in the previous year and 631,850 in 1923-24. "On the whole there was an increase" says the Report, "but by Registration Circles a decrease was observed in the Southern and Central Circles and in Bombay City. The decrease in Bombay City was due to an unprecedented number of vaccinations having been performed during the past two years." The average annual number of successful cases during the triennium was 556,544 against 530,632 in the previous triennial period, an increase of 25,912. The percentage of successful cases in which the results were checked was 99,58 against 99,71 in 1924-25 and 99,72 in 1923-24.

The number of re-vaccinated persons during 1925-26 was 135996 against 114,231 in 1924-25 and 112,268 in 1923-24. The annual average number of persons re-vaccinated during the triennium was 120,832 against 102,421 in the preceding triennium, showing an increase of 18,411. The average number of successful re-vaccinations was 27,566 during the triennium against 24,762 in the preceding triennial period.

The cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 6,25,016 against Rs. 6,15,187 and Rs. 6,18,353 in the years 1924-25 and 1923-24 respectively. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Rs. 1-0-10 against Rs. 1-1-2 in the previous year and Rs. 1-1-1 in 1923-24.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was further extended to the Ahmednagar and elgaum Cantonments and to Dhulia Town.

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